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TWO WHOLE SHEETS, FIVEPENCE. STAMPED, 6d.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

We have not the least idea of entering upon a controversial discussion of the question of education. Our sole object in bringing it under the notice of our readers is to mark its position in relation to public opinion at the beginning of a

new Parliamentary Session. That it bids fair to occupy a prominent place in the business of legislation during the year need hardly be said. On no question, perhaps, not even on that of land tenure in Ireland, has agitation and discussion during the latter half of the recess been more rife. It is one, moreover, respecting which there are two great divisions of

conflicting thought, and, as usual, a third anxious for an amalgamation of both. The shape it is likely to take in Parliament lies beyond our ken—probably beyond the ken of the Privy Council itself; but there is some reason for hoping that it will not be allowed to degenerate into a party contest. It is curious to contrast the very general anxiety of



CONSECRATION OF THE SUFFRAGAN BISHOP OF NOTTINGHAM.

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the English people just now for an improved and efficient system of elementary education with the comparative listlessness which prevailed some thirty years ago. During the course of a single generation the disposition of the public mind in regard to the matter has been very nearly reversed. There is now no considerable party by which the ground of a theoretical objection to the provision of educational means by law continues to be maintained; or, at any rate, if still adhered to in logic, it has been surrendered in practice. The truth is that on this subject facts have removed the controversy out of the region of abstract argument. It has come to be felt by all parties, and we think we may say of all classes, that popular ignorance is a grievous national weakness, and that, while it ministers to intemperance, crime, and misery at home, it places England in a position of inferiority in regard to industrial success abroad. She is said to be falling behind in the competitive race of European nations, and her deficiencies are ascribed to the very imperfect schooling, or the entire lack of schooling, of a large number of her children. On this head there is room, perhaps, to suspect some exaggeration of the statements put before us. But it is impossible to deny that, at the present time, more than at any time before, this country suffers in many ways from the inadequacy, both in quantity and quality, of means of primary education. The expediency of supplying this defect is recognised by everyone. It will not be done by parental solicitude. It cannot be done completely by charitable enterprise. It can only be done by the State. All have been driven to admit this—all, therefore, are eager for the State to do what other agencies have failed to do. Thus far the question has passed out of the region of controversy. Nobles, clergy, middle classes, working men—all are alike agreed that the people must be fairly educated, and that it can only be done effectually by State interposition.

There may still be great variety of opinion as to the best mode of reaching the object in view; but there is none whatever as to the proper extent of that object. Every child in the kingdom must have within practicable reach the means of sound elementary instruction, and must in some way or other be induced or compelled to avail itself of them. This is now a universally-admitted doctrine. Neither in secluded rural parishes nor in overcrowded cities must there long continue to be any absolute want in this respect. Food for the mind is, in the last resort, to be rendered as accessible and as sure to the otherwise destitute of it as food for the body. How vast a change for the better this feeling—we might almost say this passion—indicates, it would be superfluous to point out. The fact to which we wish to draw attention is the strength and the wide prevalence of it. Everybody who is capable of being interested at all in public affairs seems interested in it. It is everywhere being discussed. There is, moreover, on all sides, an inclination to search out practical agreements even at the sacrifice of some speculative conclusions, and, as far as we can judge, there is a more general readiness to alight from hard-riden hobbies with a view to arrive at a promising settlement than is at all common in disputed questions of this nature. We are not quite certain that a tendency towards the practical is even now sufficiently advanced to override the difficulties which environ the subject; but it is advancing day by day, and this fact alone casts a hopeful ray of light upon the future of the Session.

The Vice-President of the Committee of Council of Education, it is clear, does not regard the prospect before him with despondent feelings. In his speech to his constituents a few days before the termination of the recess he took a cheerful view of the position of the question. He made light of its difficulties, and declared himself ready to face them. His scheme is fully prepared. He is tolerably confident it will satisfy all parties whose object is to dispel popular ignorance and whose judgment is under the guidance of moderation. We should deeply regret being driven by inexorable facts to doubt his ability to achieve what he has evidently been eager to undertake. Self-reliance in a leader commonly presages victory. We trust it will do so in the case of the member of the Administration who is specially responsible for educational measures. The Royal Speech, delivered by Commission, on Tuesday last, shows that, at least, Mr. Forster has won the assent of the Cabinet to his proposals, and less than a week will elapse before the right hon. gentleman will take the country into his confidence, and will submit to it the plan by which he intends to effect "the enlargement, on a comprehensive scale, of the means of national education." The Vice-President has hitherto been a remarkably successful legislator; and the manner in which he carried his Endowed Schools Bill through the double ordeal of a Select Committee of the House of Commons and a Committee of the whole House on the bill, last Session, so won the admiration of Parliament as to induce the most eminent representatives of both political parties to anticipate his forthcoming measure with a predisposition to approve of it.

Nevertheless, to see clearly what ought to be done, and to see how it may be done, are two very different things. It is a more difficult and uncertain matter to deal with men than with propositions, and far easier to regulate the latter by sound reasons than the former. It would be folly to shut our eyes to the fact that some of the most serious obstructions to the adoption and successful management of a thoroughly national scheme of primary education will be found to lie, not so much in the nature and scope of the work to be achieved, as in the discordant agencies to which its achievement must be committed. Such obstructions require a sort of tidal wave of public determination to sweep them quite away; and our hope and expectation is that, if not before the end of the present Session, then before the close of the next, the silent force of such a tidal wave will be felt along the whole range of our tuitional institutions, including Universities, gram-

mar schools, and schools for elementary instruction. There are significant indications that the day cannot be far distant when the settlement of the entire question will be compelled by the operation of a higher law than can be brought into play by party prejudices or passions, and when the nation, rising to the full height of its responsibility, will reverently repeat the Divine command, "Let there be light"—and there will be light.

The prolonged stagnation of trade and commerce, severe as the suffering it has inflicted on various classes may have been, has yet had this compensatory effect—it has demonstrated the necessity for putting the people through a course of efficient mental training, if the name and fame of this nation is to be preserved. We have at length learned by experience what it was so difficult to teach by precept, that there is a real and vital connection between the material prosperity of the country and the intellectual and moral development of its population. Events have brought to the surface the truth enounced by the wise man of old, that if "money is a defence," so also "knowledge is a defence," and we have been made to recognise, more distinctly than collectively we ever did before, the meaning of Lord Bacon's famous aphorism, "Knowledge is power." The conviction, widely spread and deeply impressed as it is, needs to be associated with appropriate action, or it will soon be effaced. Now is our opportunity. That it will be promptly and firmly laid hold of is the desire of all men intelligently interested in the well-being of the English people. That desire, we devoutly trust, will be speedily realised.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 10.

The arrest of M. Henri Rochefort, and the disorders following thereon, of which Paris has recently been the scene, puts all other description of news completely in the shade. The "irreconcilable" deputy had suffered the time allowed him by law for appealing against the sentence passed upon him by the police tribunal to expire, and had paid the fine inflicted upon him, but had not, in accordance with French usage, put himself at the disposal of the Executive to undergo the other portion of his sentence. Last Saturday he had made a speech in the Chamber with reference to a couple of soldiers shipped off to Algeria for having attended a political meeting in Paris, and to whom money had been sent to enable them to purchase their discharge, which the Minister for War peremptorily refused to permit, provoking from M. Rochefort the reading of a decree of the Legislative Assembly conferring on the military the right of attending political meetings, a decree proposed, it appears, by Count de Beaumont, grandfather of Napoleon III., which furnished the deputy for the first circumscription with a new opportunity for attacking the Emperor in remarking that it was evident from what he had just read that Liberalism in the family had sadly degenerated.

Following upon these proceedings, M. Rochefort was invited to surrender himself a prisoner in the usual manner, instead of which he published on Monday an article in his newspaper, the *Marseillaise*, observing, "I had indeed read in certain journals that several old men in black petticoats had mumbled among themselves some words concerning me; but, occupied as I was, I had no time to think of such puerilities. To-day I receive a letter from a law functionary whose name I cannot decipher—these people are so ashamed of their trade that they conceal themselves behind an illegible signature. Through this medium M. Emile Ollivier invites me to constitute myself prisoner. I decline, however, to attend the *rendezvous de chasse* at eleven o'clock precisely which you give me in your palace of Sainte Pelagie."

This was throwing down the gauntlet to the Government; but, further than this, M. Rochefort appeared the same day in his place at the Corps Legislatif, when the question of his contemplated arrest was brought forward by M. Cremieux, in the shape of an interpellation addressed to the Minister of Justice. M. Cremieux argued that, according to the articles of the Constitution, not only was the sanction of the Chamber necessary before legal proceedings against a deputy could be taken, but that a new sanction must be given before he could be arrested in pursuance of any sentence passed by the tribunals upon him. Several members of the Left supported this view; but M. Gambetta, who was evidently very ill, argued rather against the policy of the proposed proceedings, and spoke in far more conciliatory terms than he is in the habit of doing. The Minister of Justice, however, was firm, and it was expected that on the rising of the Chamber a scene would take place outside the Palais Bourbon, where it was not noticed an unusual number of sergens de ville were in attendance. The Ministry, however, on reconsideration, determined that the arrest should be postponed till some more convenient opportunity, and M. Rochefort, with his friends, went off triumphantly in four cabs, followed by an excited crowd of admirers.

Later in the evening though, just as he was about entering the Salle Marseillaise, at La Villette, where he was to preside at some political meeting, he was pounced upon by an officer de paix and several police agents, hurried off to the neighbouring police post and forced into a cab which was waiting in the rear of the building, and driven off to the prison of Sainte Pelagie, while the mob were shouting themselves hoarse demanding his release.

As soon as it was made known to the electors congregated in the salle that their deputy was arrested, a scene of indescribable confusion ensued. One of Rochefort's most intimate friends, and a writer on the *Marseillaise*, M. Gustave Flourens, flourished a naked sword-stick, and drawing a revolver from his pocket, placed it at the head of the commissary of police who was attending the meeting in pursuance of his duty, and threatened his life if he dared offer any resistance. Other revolvers, it is said, were produced, and M. Flourens, forcing the commissary of police to accompany him outside the salle and exhibit his scarf to a crowd of assembled police agents as a signal for them not to interfere, set out at the head of a band of one hundred men, having the commissary and his two secretaries in custody, with the evident intention of raising Paris. Proceeding according to the recognised tradition in these matters, their first act was to attempt to construct a barricade at the end of the Faubourg du Temple by overturning a couple of omnibuses and several cabs. Profiting by the confusion created by these proceedings, the commissary and his two secretaries seem to have escaped. The mob went on with their barricade after extinguishing all the gas-lamps in the neighbourhood, and M. Flourens and a large party of his friends made their way along the faubourg, shouting "Vive Rochefort!" and "A bas des Bonapartes!" disarming one party of soldiers they met and encountering resistance from another, and telling off parties from time to time to construct barricades in the different side streets. Hearing that there were a few arms in the Belleville Theatre, Flourens and his party at once made for it, but encountered resistance, either on the part of the people engaged there or from police agents in plain clothes, and seem to have become gradually dispersed. The mob, however, met with continual accessories at the points where the principal barricades had been constructed. About eleven o'clock at night the sergens de ville mustered in force, and, with several companies of the Garde de Paris, horse and foot, proceeded to clear the Faubourg du Temple, and remove the overturned vehicles and other debris made use of in the erection of the barricades. According to some accounts, they charged with drawn swords and life-preservers, and reports are current of various injuries received by those taken into custody. It is quite certain that an officer de paix received a

bayonet stab in the chest, and that a sergen de ville was wounded by a bullet fired from a revolver. Late at night one division of the mob assailed a gunsmith's shop in the Rue Lafayette, compelled him to admit them, and carried off some 150 revolvers and several thousand cartridges. Large bodies of the Gardes de Paris, both horse and foot, together with an immense force of sergens de ville, were engaged throughout the night in promenading various parts of Paris, chiefly, however, in the neighbourhood of the Faubourg du Temple and the Places Prince Eugene and Château d'Eau, some few being on duty in the Rue Faubourg Montmartre.

On Tuesday night the disturbances were renewed in the same quarter. The gas-lamps were extinguished and barricades again constructed, chiefly in the Rue St. Maur and near the Canal St. Martin. The mob in possession of them were charged by sergens de ville and Gardes de Paris, and, as usual, at once took to flight, many being wounded at each of these charges and a considerable number being captured and carried off to the Caserne Prince Eugene. Between ten and eleven o'clock a crowd of men in blouses appeared on the Boulevard Montmartre, shouting "The Marseillaise" at the top of their voices, and meeting with occasional applause on the part of the persons assembled at the different cafes. A large body of sergens de ville arriving, the mob speedily dispersed. Among the injured persons is M. Gustave Fould, deputy for the Lower Pyrenees.

Some attempts were made last night to throw up barricades in the Faubourg du Temple and at Belleville; but the work was prevented either by the sergens de ville or by the inhabitants themselves.

M. Jules Simon's bill for the abolition of capital punishment has been rejected by the Committee of the Legislative Body to which it was referred.

In a debate on the state of the commercial navy, last Friday, the tone of several of the speeches, including that of the Minister of Marine, was favourable to increased freedom. It was shown that the present restrictions prevent French ships obtaining outward freight.

The Minister of the Interior has reported to the Emperor in favour of a Commission to examine the question of the future administration of the city of Paris. It is proposed that Paris shall have a Constitution, and that this Constitution shall inaugurate the system of decentralisation.

The *Temps* says that M. Guizot has accepted the presidency of an extra-Parliamentary Commission which has been appointed to remodel the system of superior education.

The official journal publishes a decree removing M. Leverrier from the post of Director of the Paris Observatory, and intrusting the administration of the institution to a commission of three members.

The funeral of Marshal Regnaud de Saint-Jean Angely, who died recently at Cannes, in his seventy-sixth year, took place on Tuesday in the chapel of the Invalides. Marshals Canrobert and Randon and two General officers held the corners of the pall. Deputations from the Senate, Council of State, and other great bodies occupied the right, and others from the land and sea forces the left. After the funeral rites had been performed, the body was placed in a vault of the hotel near the last remains of Marshals d'Ornano, de Saint-Arnaud, Pelissier, Duke de Padoue, Exelmans, and Admiral Hamelin.

The leader of the insurgents in Senegal has been defeated by the French troops, and compelled to retreat. In various parts of the country the rebels are, it is reported, surrendering to the French authorities.

SPAIN.

Full powers have been dispatched to the Minister at Washington to sign the treaties already concluded between Spain and the South American Republics.

The Concordat was the subject of a long discussion in the Cortes on Thursday week.

A despatch was read in the Cortes on Tuesday, dated the 6th inst., announcing that the insurgents in Cuba had just been defeated in two engagements.

ITALY.

According to the *Opinione*, the Italian Government has succeeded in reducing the estimates for the next Budget to the extent of about £600,000 sterling. The economies have been effected chiefly in the War Department.

The Florence *Nazione*, a staunch monarchical organ, is to be prosecuted for publishing a recent letter of Mazzini, in which he declined an invitation sent to him by some French Republicans to attend a dinner at St. Maude, on the anniversary of the death of Louis XVI. In this letter some of the well-known political views of the writer found expression.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The new Premier has made a statement in the Reichsrath to the effect that the welfare of the whole nation must be considered before the demands of particular provinces. At the same time the Government would be ready to satisfy these by any measure that did not prejudice the Monarchy. He added that the Ministry would protect the interests of religion, but at the same time recognise the liberty of conscience and the rights of the State.

In the Lower House, on Monday, a resolution was introduced proposing the abolition of the Concordat and the introduction of marriage by civil contract. The motion was referred to a committee of fifteen.

The commercial treaty between England and Austria has received the sanction of the Lower House.

GERMANY.

It is intended that the North German Parliament shall be opened by the King of Prussia in person.

Count Bismarck is having a difficulty with the Prussian Diet. Against his advice and earnest entreaty, the Upper House rejected, on Monday, a bill to authorise an adjournment of the Session to May 22, in consequence of the assembling of the North German Parliament. Count Bismarck declared he would ask the King to prorogue the Diet, and convoke a Session later in the year. He waxed warm on the subject, and said that in the Diet Prussia and the North German Confederation were treated as conflicting interests. He protested against any such idea, and told his hearers that serious difficulties would come of it.

Count Bismarck has informed the Swiss Government that Prussia's portion of the Alpine Railway Subvention is only intended for the St. Gothard line, and that the necessary bill on the subject will be submitted to the North German Parliament on its re-assembling.

It is announced in a Munich despatch that Dr. Döllinger has received from thirteen University Professors at Prague, all of whom are Catholics, and five of whom are ecclesiastics, an address congratulating him upon the courageous stand he has made against the dogma of Papal infallibility.

RUSSIA.

The Budget, which has been published, shows an increase of 50,000,000 roubles in taxes, 2,200,000 in excise, 3,300,000 in customs, 1,400,000 in the revenue to be derived from forests, and 10,500,000 in that from railways, making a total addition to the revenue of 28,000,000 roubles. The total revenue is thus raised to 440,000,000 roubles (£60,000,000), which, however, is still 9,000,000 roubles short of the estimated expenditure.

The Government appears to be anxious that there should be no suspicion as to the application of the recent loan. An inspired journal declares that the loans are in no way connected with the gathering of troops on the borders of Montenegro, and that, so far as the Eastern question is concerned, all the great Powers desire peace.

AMERICA.

Prince Arthur visited the fortifications of New York harbour on Thursday week. The forts raised and saluted the British flag, and the bands played the English National Anthem. In the evening his Royal Highness was present at a charity ball at the Academy of Music. On Saturday last the Prince left New York for Boston. On Tuesday his Royal Highness attended the funeral of Mr. Peabody, at Peabody, Massachusetts. The Prince afterwards left for Montreal.

The Senate, by 33 votes against 24, has rejected President Grant's appointment of Mr. Hoar as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court; and the same body, by 39 votes against 23, has passed a bill, brought in by Mr. Sherman, to authorise the issue of additional currency to the amount of 45,000,000 dollars.

The House of Representatives has instructed the Committee on Foreign Affairs to report upon the expediency of recognising the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents. The House has passed a bill to admit Mississippi to representation in Congress on the same terms as Virginia.

A decision has been given in the Supreme Court at Washington that all contracts made prior to 1862 must be paid in coin.

The final obsequies of Mr. Peabody took place, on Tuesday, at Peabody, Massachusetts. The remains were removed from the Peabody Institute, where they had lain in state since the 2nd inst., to the Congregational church. Here, after the usual religious ceremonies, the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop delivered an eloquent address, highly eulogistic of the virtues of the deceased. The remains were then borne to Harmony Grove Cemetery, near the town, followed by the relatives, Prince Arthur and suite, Mr. Thornton (the British Minister), Admiral Farragut, Captain Commere, and other British and American naval officers, the Governors of Maine and Massachusetts, the officers of numerous educational institutions endowed by the deceased, and delegations from several State legislatures and municipalities. The funeral procession comprised over 200 carriages and 5000 persons on foot.

A letter has been published in New York, in which the Secretary of the United States Navy thanks Captain Commere, of the Monarch, for faithfully discharging the duty of conveying Mr. Peabody's remains to America.

A New York journal gives the names of fifteen men who have landed at San Francisco, and are said to be Fenian convicts who have escaped from the penal settlements in Australia.

BRITISH AMERICA.

The scheme for confederating the whole of British North America received a check, on Thursday week, so far as Newfoundland is concerned. The Legislature, on reassembling, ejected the Ministry, because it was favourable to the confederation, by a majority of 21 votes to 8. Mr. Charles Fox Bennett has been requested to form a new Ministry.

Mr. Thomas White left Toronto, yesterday week, for England, as special Emigration Commissioner from the province of Ontario, with the object of promoting the emigration of practical farmers and agricultural labourers.

Canadian advices by telegraph represent that the prospect of affairs at the Red River is brightening. A few particulars, with illustrations of the Stone Fort and Upper Fort Garry, are given at page 169.

The West African Mail steamer has arrived at Liverpool, and brings intelligence that European traders had reopened commercial intercourse with Ja Ja.

Prince Demetrius Ghika declared in the Roumanian House of Deputies on Tuesday that the entire Cabinet had tendered their resignation. The formation of a new Cabinet has been intrusted to the Presidents of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.

It is announced that the Emperor of Russia has conferred on the Marquise de Caux, better known as Adeline Patti, the Order of Merit, and appointed her first singer at Court. The decoration is set with diamonds and surmounted with the Imperial Crown. No such honour has been conferred on any singer since Rubini.

The New York journals publish intelligence from Mexico announcing that the States of Puebla, San Luis, Guadalupe, Queretaro, and Michoacan are in open revolt against Juarez. A battle is reported to have been fought on the 14th ult., in which the troops of the Government suffered defeat at the hands of the insurgents, and lost twenty cannon.

Mr. Otto Goldschmidt's "Ruth" was given on the 20th ult. by the Allgemeiner-Musik-Verein, in the Ton Halle, Dusseldorf, under the direction of the composer, the soprano part being sung by Madame Lind-Goldschmidt. The performance, which was attended by the Court and upwards of 2000 persons, was greatly successful, several of the *morceaux* being vehemently encored. The applause at the conclusion was enthusiastic and prolonged.

"Prince Amadeus of Italy," says the *Levant Times*, "has sent, as a commemoration of his journey to the East, and his wife's recovery from her dangerous illness last spring, a magnificent jewel for the decoration of the shrine of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem. This beautiful object is a rosary, the work of Signor Castellani, of Rome, and consists of 176 rubies, seventy emeralds, eighty-six pearls, six sapphires, in the centre of which gems is one large pearl. It is said to have cost 80,000*fr.*"

A letter from Orenburg, in Siberia, says that the gay season has commenced there with great éclat. There is a theatre, at which the favourite pieces are "La Belle Hélène" and "Orphée aux Enfers," and a great number of balls have taken place, at which the ladies dressed in the most extravagant manner. The wife of the Governor's aide-de-camp paid 3000 roubles (£400) the other day for a costume in which she went to a "bal masqué." At the same ball the wife of a merchant wore diamonds of the value of 150,000 roubles (£20,000).

In the Imperial Library, at Paris, there is a manuscript collection of the sermons of Gregory the Great, which contains a large number of illustrations on various subjects, and amongst them a drawing representing the second Œcumenical Council, held at Constantinople, in which Bishop Gregory took part. In the drawing the seats of the prelates form a half circle round the throne, to the left of which is installed, on a raised chair, the Emperor Theodosius the Great. In the foreground, on the left, is the Macedonian Bishop; and on the right, Bishop Apollonius. Of the latter the name alone remains, the face having been destroyed. Between the two are placed their writings, which were condemned by the Assembly. No one occupies the throne erected in the centre of the hall; but on the purple seat is lying a large open book—the Holy Scriptures—to indicate that it alone ought to preside in the Council, and that it is the supreme judge in contested questions. The draughtsman has not invented that disposition; he has only reproduced the reality. What proves the fact is the testimony of Cyril, Patriarch of Alexandria. When speaking of the third Œcumenical Assembly, held at Ephesus, in 431, he wrote:—"The holy synod met in the church of Mary. The presidency was given to Christ Himself; for the Gospel of God was placed on the throne, and seemed to say to the members present—Be just in your judgments!"

The British fleet returned to Lisbon on Tuesday from its cruise, having experienced bad weather. An accident occurred on board the Agincourt, whereby several persons were badly hurt.

Advices from Bolton state that on Wednesday afternoon the Earl of Bradford's miners, 272 in number, resumed work at an increased rate of wages, amounting to 4*s.* per week. Many masters still refuse to agree to the terms demanded by the men.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the foundering of the steamer St. Bede, which was lost with eighteen of the crew, only one of whom survived after the collision with the steamer Black Swan, off Flamborough Head, on the 7th ult., was concluded on Tuesday. The Court was of opinion that the collision was the fault of the Swan, but that the crew of that vessel were not to blame in not succeeding in saving some of the drowning men of the St. Bede.

In our correspondent's account of the visit of Prince Alfred to the British settlement of Penang, which appeared, with two illustrations, last week, it was mentioned that the Prince was entertained by the managers of the Caledonia and Batu Kawan estates. The manager of the Caledonia is Mr. J. P. Stewart. At Batu Kawan the manager is Mr. J. M. Vermont, who has held that situation many years, and is a magistrate of the province. He offered, as a gift to the Prince, the two fine tigers recently captured on the estate, but his Royal Highness declined the gift with thanks.

THE CHURCH.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Allen, William Whitton; Rector of Hartley, Kent.
Allwood, Samuel; Curate of St. John's, Wednesbury.
Bagshaw, John Charles; Curate of Tong, Salop.
Barrett, Thomas; Curate of Coven, Staffordshire.
Briggs, J.; Curate of Morcott.
Brown, John Michael; Curate of Pentrich, Derbyshire.
Buttanshaw, H.; Rector of Edworth, Beds; Rector of Caldecott, Herts.
Clayton, Edward; Honorary Canon in Chester Cathedral.
Coates, William Hodgson; Perpetual Curate of St. Peter's, Leighton-cum-Minshull, Cheshire.
Cockey, Edward; Rector of Fryerning, Essex.
Crowther, William; Vicar of Claines, Worcester; Rector of Norton, Kent.
Dacent, Charles Underwood; Rector of South Thoresby, Lincolnshire.
Davies, George Jennings; Vicar of Timsbury, Hants.
Edmonstone, C. W.; Incumbent of Curzon Chapel, Mayfair.
Edwards, Henry Thomas; Vicar of Llanbeblig, with Carnarvon Chapel.
Fraser, Duncan; Honorary Canon in Rochester Cathedral.
Fleetwood, Sir L. Hesketh, Bart.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Plaistow.
Gay, William; Rector of Burley-on-the-Hill, near Oakham.
Glyn, Hon. and Rev. E. C.; Senior Curate of St. George's Church, Doncaster.
Green, Edward Peter; Vicar of Compton Dando.
Hudson, Thomas Percy; Rector of Gilling.
Johnson, Samuel Jenkins; Rector of Upton Helions, near Crediton.
Kinsman, Richard Byrn; Prebendary in Exeter Cathedral.
Lethbridge, John King; Vicar of Llanfyllter, Cornwall.
Littledale, Charles Edward; Vicar of St. Giles's, Torrington.
Manby, Aaron; Rector of Cottered with Broadfield, Herts.
Manning, Thomas Anthony; Vicar of Canewdon, Essex.
Martin, Glanville; Vicar of Halwell, Devon.
Milner, Edward William; Vicar of Porchester, Hants.
Ottley, Thomas Alfred; Curate of Matlock, Bath.
Purton, W. O.; Rector of Kingston-by-the-Sea, Sussex.
Sanders, John; Rector of Noke, Oxon.
Stephens, William Richard Wood; Vicar of Mid Lavant.
Statton, Freeman Richard; Minister of Holy Trinity, Ebernoe, Kidford.
Tapson, James John; Vicar of Hooe, Devon.
Thornton, C. C.; Curate of Kingsdon.
Thorn, George Wright; Rector of Holsworthy, Devon.
Warren, Edward Walpole; Rector of Compton Martin.
Webster, A. R.; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Cumberland.
Wells, John Robinson; Curate of St. John's, Derby.
Wilkinson, Edward; Rector of Snargate and Snave, Kent.
Williams, E.; Curate of Courtchurch.
Woodcock, G. H.; Chaplain of Barrow-on-Soar union workhouse.
Yelloly, John; Vicar of Isworth, near Bury St. Edmunds.

Canon Dale will be appointed Dean of Rochester, and Mr. Liddon Canon of St. Paul's.

The enthronement of Dr. Mackarness is fixed to take place in Christ Church Cathedral, Oxford, on Tuesday, the 15th inst. The University and City authorities will take part in the ceremony.

The Rev. G. H. Stanton, Incumbent of Trinity Church, Little Queen-street, Holborn, has been presented with a set of robes by his congregation.

The Bishop of Exeter will preach his first sermon in London, since his consecration, at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Sunday morning next, in aid of the funds of the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation.

The Very Rev. Robert Stevens, D.D., Dean of Rochester, died at the deanery, Rochester, on Thursday week, in his ninety-third year. Dr. Stevens had held the Deanery of Rochester since 1820; but for some time previously to his death he was unable to discharge any duties. In addition to the deanery, Dr. Stevens held the Vicarage of West Farleigh, near Maidstone, Kent.

The *Guardian* has authority for stating that a few clergymen, who are mathematicians, will be wanted almost immediately to act as chaplains of the Royal Navy, and in the capacity of naval instructors. The qualifications required for the latter post may be obtained from the Rev. Guise Tucker, chaplain of Greenwich Hospital.

At the last meeting of the Worcester Cathedral Restoration Committee the offer was made by the Earl of Dudley to give £10,000 for completing the restoration of the choir of Worcester Cathedral, at present suspended for want of funds, upon condition that the cathedral should be used exclusively for the celebration of religious worship, and that it should not be used for the musical festival of "The Three Choirs." The answer is to be given in April. If the offer is declined it is understood that a similar offer will be made to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford and of Gloucester. The Dean and Chapter of Hereford have just granted the use of the cathedral of that city for the next festival, which will be held at Hereford in August.

A considerable number of clergy and laity of both provinces have petitioned for some measure of relief in the use of the Athanasian Creed. Both petitions ask "that in the rubric the word 'may' be substituted for 'shall,' or that some method be devised whereby certain of the clauses called 'damnable' be omitted or receive authorised explanation." The receipt of the Canterbury petition has been acknowledged by the Chaplain to the Archbishop. The York petition has produced a letter from the Archbishop of the province. His Grace says:—"I should be prepared, for my own part, to consider a measure of relief in the use of the Athanasian Creed." He adds that "weighty reasons unquestionably exist for giving the matter the most serious consideration."

A meeting of the general committee of the National Society for Promoting the Education of the Poor in the Principles of the Established Church was held yesterday week at the Sanctuary, Westminster. The meeting was attended by the Bishops of Winchester, Gloucester and Bristol, Chester, and Carlisle; the Earl of Harrowby, the Earl of Carnarvon, Earl Nelson; the Archdeacons of Middlesex, Westminster, and Buckingham; Canon Gregory, Messrs. Hubbard, Beresford Hope, Talbot, and Powell. After considering various communications which were submitted to them, the following resolution was unanimously agreed to by the committee:—"That on the eve of the introduction of a bill into Parliament by Her Majesty's Government for the promotion of education, the committee think it most befitting the position of the National Society to confine themselves to the expression of their desire to co-operate with the Government, while they re-assert their conviction that religion is the only true basis on which the education of the people of this country can rest."

In the Court of Arches, last week, Sir R. Phillimore gave his decision in what are called the Ritualistic prosecutions. In the case of the Rev. Mr. Wix, Incumbent of St. Michael's and All Angels', in the Isle of Wight, the matter in dispute was the use of incense and candles when the Gospel was read. The Dean of Arches pronounced both practices illegal, admonished Mr. Wix to abstain from them in future, and condemned him in the costs of the proceedings. In the case of "Colonel Elphinstone v. the Rev. W. Purchas, of Brighton," Sir R. Phillimore said some of the charges were frivolous. He held it unlawful for Mr. Purchas to wear the cope at morning or evening prayers. With respect to covering the head, it was decided that a "night-cap or coiffe" might be worn. Processions were pronounced illegal, but the charge respecting the mixed chalice was dismissed. There was no evidence that Mr. Purchas caused holy water to be poured into vessels about the church; but the kneeling of the priest during the communion service was declared illegal. The charge as to breaking the bread was dismissed; but the accusation that Mr. Purchas read the Collects with his back to the people was held to be proved. The defendant was condemned to pay the costs of those charges which had been sustained against him, but no order was made as to the costs of those which had failed. Notices of appeal in both cases were given.

Convocation met on Wednesday—the Bishop of London presiding in the Upper House, under a commission from the Archbishop of Canterbury. The appointment of Dr. Temple to the see of Exeter was referred to by the Bishop of Lincoln, who moved the nomination of a joint committee of both Houses to inquire into the whole question of the appointment of Bishops. This was seconded by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, and, after a long discussion, carried. Dr. Temple, at the close of the debate, thanked his right rev. brethren for the kind expressions which they had used towards

him, and expressed a hope that his work would show how deeply he appreciated the feeling by which the Bishops had been actuated. In the Lower House, the Archdeacon of Exeter (the Ven. P. Freeman) said he was authorised by Dr. Temple to state that in all future editions of "Essays and Reviews" the first essay would be omitted; and Dean Boyd mentioned, on the authority of Mr. F. Parker, the editor of the volume, that Dr. Temple's essay was not written in concert with the others, or especially intended to introduce them, but had been placed first by the editor. After this explanation Archdeacon Denison withdrew a gravamen he had presented on the subject of the consecration of the Bishop of Exeter. A motion of the Archdeacon, that the gravamen should be discussed with the view of adopting it as an *articulus cleri*, had been previously lost by forty to fifteen.

UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD.

Mr. John Ruskin delivered his inaugural address as Slade Professor of Fine Arts on Tuesday. An abstract of the address is given in another column.

In a Convocation, on Thursday week, the degree of D.D. by diploma was conferred upon the Bishop-Elect of Manchester.

There are five candidates for the Professorship of Latin. Colonel Joseph Chambers, whose period of office had expired, has been re-elected teacher of the Hindustani language. He has held the appointment since it was first made, in 1839.

The members of New College have elected Sir W. Erle, D.C.L., Honorary Fellow. This is a distinction and compliment rightly conferred. Having been first a Scholar of Winchester College, he became in due time a Fellow of New, from which he was called to the Bar, and was always a distinguished member of that profession. He took the degree of B.C.L. on Dec. 17, 1818, and was raised to the degree of D.C.L., by decree of Convocation, on June 18, 1857.

The following award has been made at Exeter:—Open Scholars—Mr. A. Reynolds, King Edward's School, Birmingham; Mr. Mann, Elizabeth College, Guernsey. Stapleton Scholars—Mr. C. C. Tancock, King's School, Sherborne; Mr. F. H. Manley, Blundell's School, Tiverton. Open Exhibitioner (Richards's)—Mr. H. B. Gray, Winchester. Gifford Exhibitioner (Devon)—Mr. E. J. Campbell, Exeter. How Exhibitioners—Mr. F. E. Pargiter, College School, Taunton; Mr. E. A. Deacon, Marlborough. There were upwards of forty candidates.

Mr. Charles T. Rolfe, of King's College, and Exhibitioner of Berkhamsted School, Herts, has been elected to a Bible Clerkship at All Souls'. There were eleven candidates.

The long-expected challenge from Cambridge reached the hands of Mr. Benson, the President of the Oxford University Boat Club, on Monday morning. The challenge has been accepted, and the race will take place on April 9.

The Torpid Races commence on March 10, and continue during the five following days. The athletic sports will take place on the 17th, 18th, and 19th of the ensuing month.

CAMBRIDGE.

Mr. Greenhill and Mr. Pendlebury, both of St. John's College, have been bracketed equal in the contest for the Smith's Mathematical Prizes. At the Tripos examination Mr. Pendlebury was senior wrangler, Mr. Greenhill standing next in order. The adjudicators are the Chancellor, the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity, the Lucasian, Plumian, and Lowndean Professors. The examination is a severer test in a higher field of philosophy, with the mathematical professors as examiners, than even the Tripos itself. In this second contest the senior wrangler has to defend his own against the next five or six wranglers—so many as choose to compete. Hitherto the senior has only been four times beaten for both prizes, as often bracketed, and only ten times second. A winner of the second Smith's Prize once stood only sixth in the Tripos, but there are only two instances of a fourth wrangler and one of a third taking the first Smith.

Mr. R. K. Rodwell, B.A., 1869, bracketed seventh classic, second Chancellor's medallist, and seventeenth senior optime, has been elected a Foundation Fellow of Emmanuel.

Mr. R. J. Watson, senior in the Natural Sciences Tripos, December, 1869, has been elected to a Studentship in Natural Science at Queens'.

The Solicitor-General has declared that, in his opinion, the late proceedings in the election of Lord Rector for Aberdeen University are abortive. The new election has been fixed for to-day, and it is said that Mr. Grant Duff will be unopposed.

The first of Mr. Richey's lectures on Irish History was delivered, in the dining-hall of Trinity College, Dublin, on Saturday, and was numerously attended by the public as well as by the students.

The Rev. Edgar Summers, one of the Assistant Masters of Brighton College, has been elected Head Master of Abingdon Grammar School.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

The composition of the new Ministry of the French Empire, lately formed by M. Emile Ollivier from amongst the most estimable members of the Liberal party, must be a subject of great interest to all who desire the secure progress of France in the practical attainment of self-government and constitutional freedom. The majority of these new Ministers belong to what is called the Tiers-Parti in the Corps Législatif: the third party, which has sided hitherto neither with the Government nor with the Opposition, but has maintained an independent attitude, professing Liberal principles and willing to avail itself of any concession made by the Government in that direction. The division of parties in the sittings of the French Legislative Assembly, as in most other Parliaments of foreign States in Europe, is indicated by their position to the right hand or to the left hand of the President; the Conservatives, or "party of order," who are sometimes the party of despotic authority, sit on the right-hand side; while the Democrats, amongst whom there may be a few Revolutionists or Red Republicans, sit on the left. There is always a considerable portion of the Assembly in the Centre, attached to moderate and constitutional rules; but this is apt to be subdivided into the Right Centre and the Left Centre, those sections including, respectively, the moderate men of each side.

With this explanation, the following list of the new Ministry is more easily understood:—M. Emile Ollivier, Tiers-Parti, ex-Commissioner-General of the Republic in 1848; an eminent advocate at the French bar; born in 1825: Liberal. Count Napoléon Daru, Tiers-Parti, Vice-President of the Chamber, son of the historian of the First Empire; born in 1807: Orleanist. M. Chevander de Valdrôme, Tiers-Parti, ex-director of the Glassworks of Croy, promoter of the Liberal Address of the 116 members, and one of the first adherents of the meeting which founded the Right Centre; Vice-President of the Chamber; born 1810: Liberal. M. Buffet, Tiers-Parti, ex-advocate, ex-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce under the Prince-President, Louis Napoleon, in 1849 and 1851; born 1818: Liberal. M. Segris, Tiers-Parti, an eminent ex-advocate of Angers; born 1811: Liberal. The Marquis de Talhouet, Tiers-Parti, Vice-President of the Chamber; born 1819: Liberal. M. Louvet, a banker; born 1106: Conservative. M. Maurice Richard, Tiers-Parti, an advocate; born 1832: Liberal. General Leclouf, ex-Commandant of the Artillery in the Crimea; born 1809: Imperialist. Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, ex-Commandant in the Crimea; author of "Dictionnaire Universel et Raisonné de la Marine;" born 1807: Imperialist. Marshal Vaillant, ex-Minister of War, took part in the first war against Russia under Napoleon I., and in the war of Italy under Napoleon III.; member of the Academy of Sciences; born 1790: Imperialist. M. Parisien, advocate, ex-Minister of Public Instruction; a distinguished writer on politico-economical questions; born 1815: Conservative.

As the leader of the Ministry, M. Ollivier reserves to himself the portfolio of Justice, with that of Public Worship—the post for which he is undoubtedly best suited, and which his written and spoken opinions on the Council make significant at the present

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

moment. He now bears the title of Garde des Sceaux, or Keeper of the Seals. M. Segris is Minister of Public Instruction; M. de Talhouet, of Public Works; M. Buffet, of Finance; M. Daru, of Foreign Affairs. The other Ministers are M. Chevandier de Valdrôme (almost an intermediary between the Right and Left Centres), appointed to the Interior; M. Louvet, Commerce and Agriculture; General Le Boeuf and Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, as before, War and Marine. Marshal Vaillant retains the Household, giving up the Beaux Arts to M. Maurice Richard. Marshal Vaillant, General Le Boeuf, and Admiral Rigault de Genouilly have long been confidential members of the Imperial service.

It is to be observed that all the new Ministers are men of considerable social standing, and that many of them have a very large stake in the country. The Cabinet they form may be called Conservative-Liberal. We are not aware that M. Ollivier has much private fortune, but, besides his allowance as deputy, he has for a number of years been counsel in Paris of the Pacha of Egypt in the affairs of the Isthmus of Suez—an office which brought him in 30,000 f. per annum, and which he may now have to resign.

Count Napoléon Daru, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, was a godson of the first Emperor and of the Empress Josephine. He was a leading member of that assembly of representatives of the people which sat at the *mairie* of the tenth arrondissement of Paris after the coup-d'état of Dec. 2, and protested energetically against it. For some days he was imprisoned at Vincennes, and then retired into private life. He has been looked upon as an Orleanist, and it was lately reported that he had spoken to the Emperor in favour of the recall of the Orleans family from exile; but, whatever may have been his intention, there is reason to believe that he abstained from so doing. His father was a man of high character, a diplomatist and Minister of State under the First Empire, and well known for his historical works, especially for a history of Venice, which still maintains its place in public esteem. Count Daru's appointment as Minister of Foreign Affairs excites the more remark because that is a department which the Emperor has hitherto been considered to manage by himself. Count Daru is described as "a thorough Parliamentarian. Not brilliant, not even remarkably elevated, but invincibly honest, straightforward, upright, and incapable of coming to a compromise with his conscience, he is just one of the members of the new Cabinet who will not stay in it twenty-four hours beyond the moment when he sees it possible to count upon a really constitutional régime." The following report is given of one of his conversations with the Emperor:—"After mentioning the various difficulties that stood in the way of the Left Centre accepting office—'The Council of Ministers, for instance, Sire,' observed M. Daru—'it is impossible that, in a free country, the Sovereign should convoke the Council. The Council is convoked by its President, and it may so happen that it is convoked at the palace, and that the Chief of the State shall be present; but the Chief of the State has no right ever to convoke it. It is an unconstitutional proceeding.' The Emperor smiled. 'It is my deposition you desire, M. le Comte,' said he. M. Daru rose, and, in silence, bowed, as if to retire. 'No!' rejoined the Emperor, 'we can continue our conversation; and so they did.' Count Daru is a large landed proprietor in the Manche. He is a member of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences in the French Institute. He was also a member of the Chamber of Peers in the reign of King Louis Philippe.

The representatives of the Left Centre are especially noticeable. M. le Marquis De Talhouet, Minister of Public Works, is a deputy for the Sarthe. He was elected a member of the Legislative Assembly in 1849. Connected by birth with an ancient and noble family, he is possessed of a large fortune, and is a man of great spirit. In the country as well as in the Assembly, he occupies a very influential station. He opposed the Emperor as President,



M. EMILE OLLIVIER
(MINISTER OF JUSTICE AND OF PUBLIC WORSHIP).

protested against the coup-d'état, and was imprisoned at Vincennes after that event.

M. Buffet, the new Minister of Finance, is deputy for Vosges. He became a deputy in 1848, and accepted reluctantly from the President of the Republic the portfolio of Agriculture and of Commerce. He quitted the Ministry with M. Odilon Barrot in 1849, but received a portfolio in the Cabinet of Léon Faucher, which lasted from April to October in 1851. M. Buffet was a warm friend of Cavaignac, but accepted the election of Prince Louis Napoleon, and was twice Minister under him as President. But after the coup-d'état he withdrew from public employment.

M. Segris, Minister of Instruction, is a deputy for Maine-et-Loire. He was one of the originators of the Third Party in the Assembly, and enjoys a high reputation for honesty of purpose and unwavering allegiance to the principles to which he stands pledged. He has never held office before.

M. Chevandier de Valdrôme, Minister of the Interior, is of decidedly Liberal views, and also a staunch supporter of the Empire. He was a prime promoter of the interpellation of the 116, as well as of the Josseau meeting, which founded the Right Centre.

M. de Parieu, the new President of the Council of State, was Minister of Public Instruction from October, 1849, to February, 1851. In his administration of that department he was considered to have shown a leaning to the interests of the Church of Rome, to the detriment of the rights of the State. It is, perhaps, to that tendency that he owes the grand cross of St. Gregory, with which he is decorated. He is well known as a writer on political economy, and is a partisan of free trade.

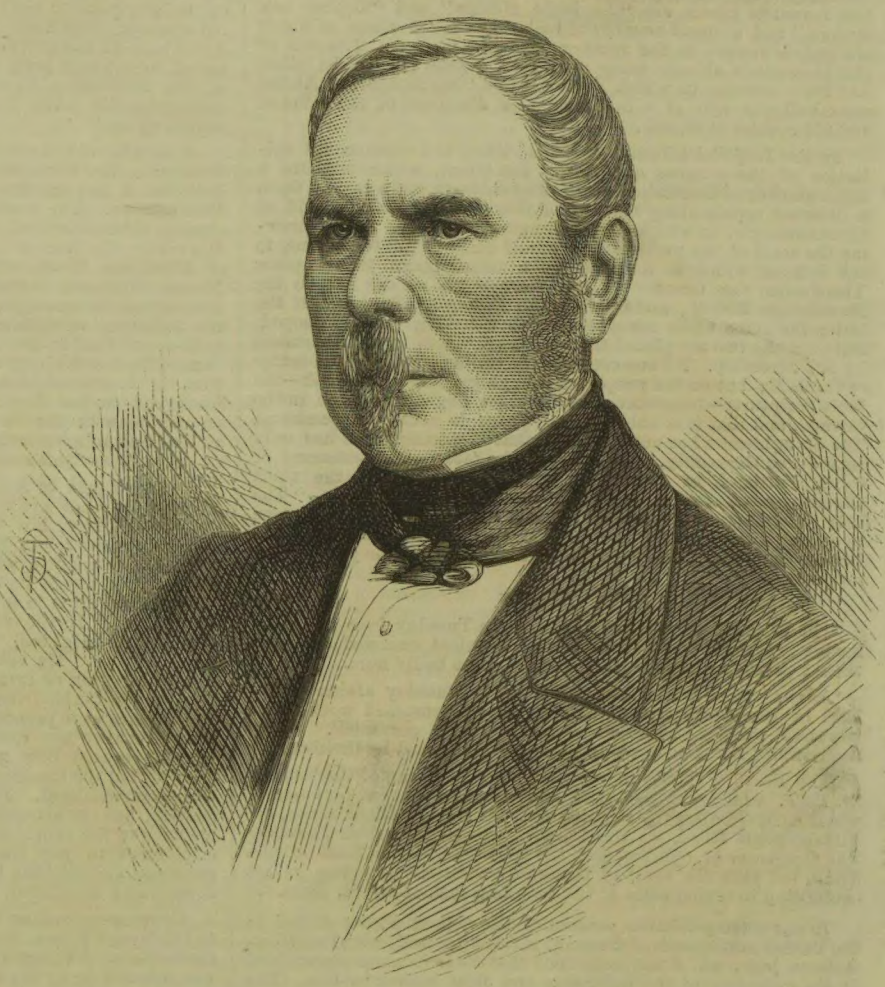
The most Liberal journals admit that it would have been difficult to make a better choice from the present Chamber. The eight new Ministers are all, we may observe, members of that Chamber, while the three old ones who remain are not so, neither are they political Ministers. The characters of those veteran officers Marshal Vaillant, Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, and General Leboeuf, are well known and respected by Frenchmen of every party. It was expected that the post of Minister of the Emperor's Household would be abolished, and some surprise is expressed at its retention, especially as the direction of fine arts, which formed part of its duties, has been detached from it and given to M. Maurice Richard, in order, it is supposed, to make a place for that deputy, who is a particular friend of Ollivier, and who enters office as Minister of Fine Arts. Marshal Vaillant's duties being thus reduced to those of the administrator of the Civil List, there seems no good reason for his remaining a responsible Minister. A writer, supposed to speak with authority from the Tuilleries, says that his position will become that held by the corresponding official in some other countries, where he does not sit in the Council of Ministers.

The *Times*' Paris correspondent gives a pleasing account of M. Emile Ollivier's behaviour in his new position:—

"The Minister of Justice, now entirely installed in his official residence in the Place Vendôme, held his second reception there on Tuesday night. It was even better attended than on the previous one. During the whole evening the announcement of names was almost unintermitting. A very large number of persons must have passed through the rooms. At the entrance to the second room M. Ollivier receives his guests, with scarcely any of whom had he time for conversation, so incessant was the flow of arrivals. His arm must have been pretty tired with hand-shaking; and, fortunately for his legs, the number of ladies was small compared to the host of men, for to every lady who arrived he gave his arm, and conducted her through the reception-room to the end of the furthest saloon, where sat Madame Ollivier, looking very girl-like for the position that has devolved upon her as the wife of the principal Minister. Hastening back to his post, he met numbers of persons who had arrived during his short absence, and for all he had a friendly smile and cordial greeting. What pleases in M. Ollivier, and must largely contribute to make him an exceedingly popular Minister, is the simplicity and frankness of his manners and the kindness his countenance expresses. As a rule, Frenchmen (and perhaps men in some other countries) when they reach high office seem to change their nature, to put on another man, and assume an official *morgue*, pompous and supercilious. Just as an actor on the stage dresses for his part, a Frenchman, when he becomes an elevated functionary, usually makes up his countenance and bearing in what he considers a manner corresponding to his new dignity, as if he thought his natural man were not good enough for the honours to which he is promoted, but must be replaced by an artificial man, a notion showing a deficiency of proper self-esteem which is often not incompatible with a large share of vanity. Such an undignified weakness is entirely foreign to M. Ollivier's nature. To all outward appearance he might still be the mere deputy he was a year or two ago, with, as it then seemed, very little prospect of soon becoming the leading member of the most popular Government France has for a great number of years possessed."

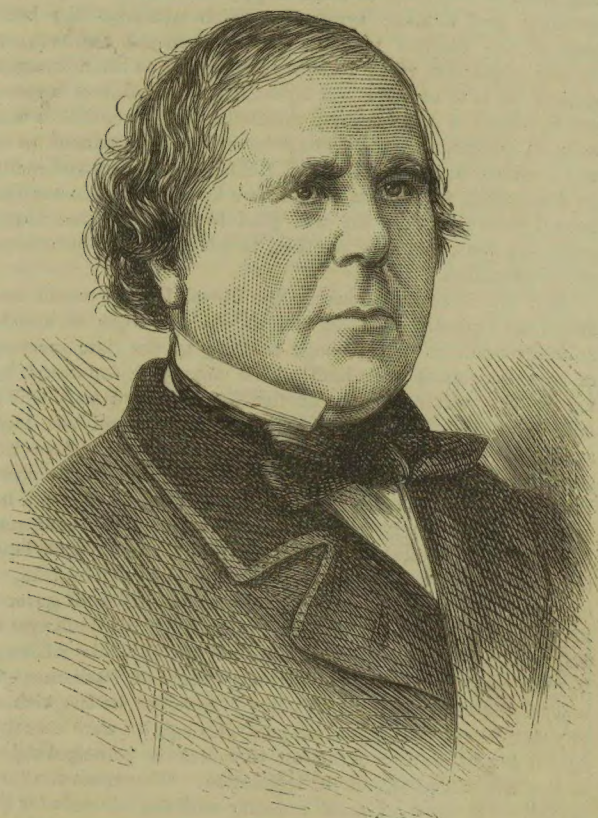


M. CHEVANDIER DE VALDRÔME
(INTERIOR).



COUNT NAPOLEON DARU
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS).

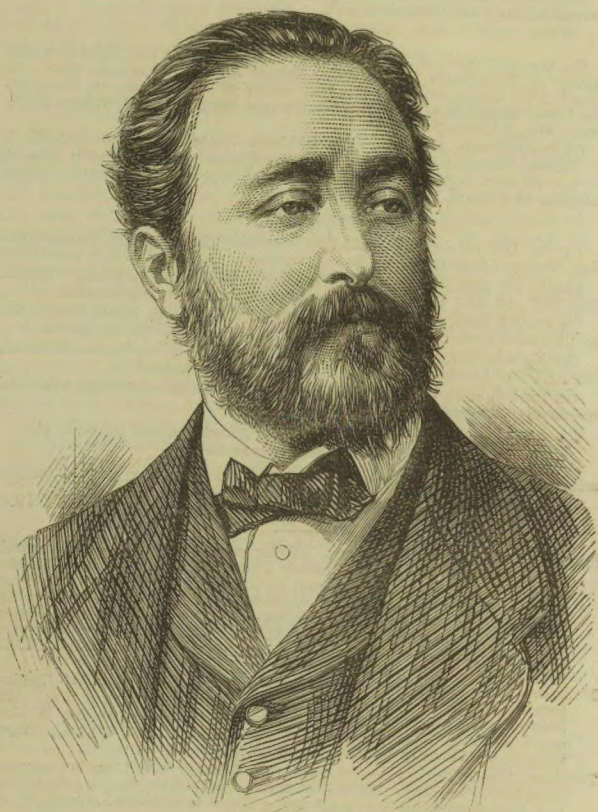
THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.



M. SEGRÈS
(PUBLIC INSTRUCTION).



M. BUFFET
(FINANCE).



M. MAURICE RICHARD
(FINE ARTS).



MARQUIS DE TALHOUEÛT
(PUBLIC WORKS).



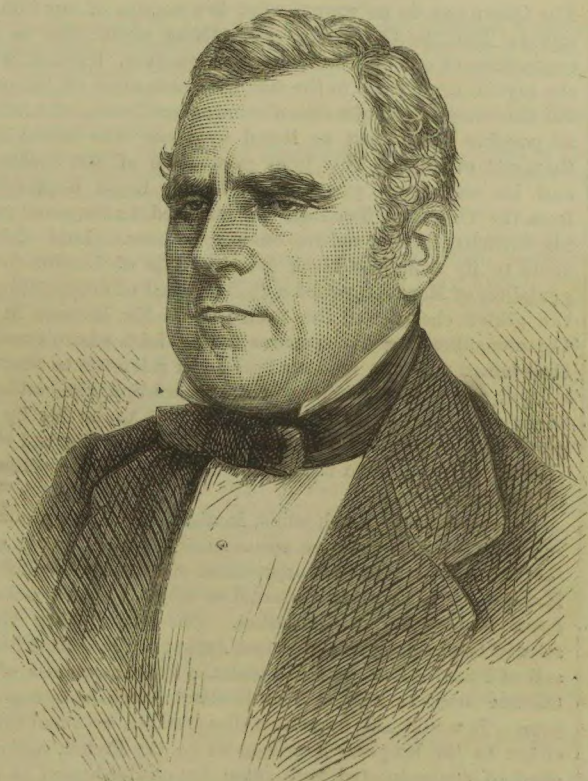
M. LOUVET
(COMMERCE AND AGRICULTURE).



GENERAL LEBŒUF
(WAR).



ADMIRAL RIGAUT DE GENOUILLY
(MARINE).



M. PARIEU
(PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL).



MARSHAL VAILLANT
(IMPERIAL HOUSEHOLD).

On the 2nd inst., at Hales-Owen Grange, the wife of Ferdinando Dudley Leasmoth, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 27th ult., at Christ Church, Upper Norwood, by the Rev. W. I. M. Ellison, Vicar of St. Michael's, Derby, Herbert George, fourth son of the late Edward Lewis, Esq., of Hertingfordbury, Herts, to Mary, second daughter of Edward Langford, Esq.

On the 7th inst., at Dublin, after a short illness, Amelia Scott, a faithful and devoted servant, deeply regretted by many.

* * The charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

SATURDAY, 19.—Nicholas Copernicus, philosopher, born, 1473. William III. King of the Netherlands, born, 1817. Meetings: Royal Horticultural Society (promenade), 2.30 p.m.; Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Max Müller on the Science of Religion.)

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.							
M h-m	A m 0 1	M h m 0 33	A h m 1 1	M h m 1 25	A h m 1 50	M h m 2 12	A h m 2 33	M h m 2 55	A h m 3 16	M h m 3 37	A h m 3 57	M h m 4 18	A h m 4 39

Lat. $51^{\circ} 28' 6''$ N.; Long. $0^{\circ} 18' 47''$ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.		DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
		Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	Maximum, read at 4 p.m.	General Direction.			
Feb.	1	29.668	43.8	42.1	94	10	41.0	45.4	S.	393	.096	
	2	29.758	45.4	43.1	92	16	42.3	48.9	S. S.W.	195	.000	
	3	29.683	45.4	40.9	85	10	41.0	38.2	S. E. S. E.	320	.275	
	4	29.859	43.9	41.0	90	7	42.0	49.0	S. W. W. S.	187	.039	
	5	...	...	...	...	...	36.9	36.4	S. E. S. E.	495	.045	
	6	...	...	...	...	...	41.1	45.1	S. E. S. E.	341	.104	
	7	29.528	41.6	39.6	93	10	44.0	46.2	S. E. S. E.	427	.240	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :—

Barometer, (in inches) corrected	29.639	29.737	29.683	29.736	29.978	29.637	29.52
Temperature of Air	44.5 ^o	45.4 ^o	45.6 ^o	45.0 ^o	43.0 ^o	43.0 ^o	44.7 ^o
Temperature of Evaporation	43.4 ^o	44.7 ^o	43.9 ^o	44.2 ^o	41.9 ^o	41.3 ^o	44.7 ^o
Direction of Wind	S.	S.	SE.	SW.	N.	SE.	SE.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street, W.
THE SPRING EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS in Oil and Water Colour will
OPEN on MONDAY, 14th inst. G. F. CHESTER and J. W. BEECHER, Hon. Secs.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the Members
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WILLIAM CALLOW, Secretary.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS
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AND STUDIES by the Members. NOW OPEN Daily from Nine till Six. Admission
1s.; Catalogue, 6d. Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. JAMES FAHEY, Secretary.

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GEORGE L. HALL, Hon. Sec.

GUSTAVE DORE.—**DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-**
street.—**EXHIBITION** of PICTURES, including ROSSINI, TITANIA
FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, &c Daily, at the New Gallery, from Ten till Five. Ga
at dusk. Admission, 1s.

SATURDAY BALLAD CONCERTS.—Chevalier ANTOINE DE KONTSKI, Pianist to his Majesty the King of Prussia, will make his First Appearance on SATURDAY NEXT, and will perform "Souvenir de Faust," and "Reveil de Leon," Caprice Heroïque.

SATURDAY BALLAD CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.
Director, Mr. John Boosey.—THE SECOND CONCERT ON SATURDAY, FEB.
19, Artistes—Miss Lillian Hart and Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Blanche Cole, Mrs. Henry
Knox, Mrs. E. M. Gifford, Mrs. W. A. B. Gifford, Mrs. W. A. B. Gifford, Mrs. W. A. B. Gifford,
Chaplin Henry, and Mr. Theodor Distin. Pianoforte, Oberlander; Violoncello, Matski;
Violoncello, Mr. Edward Howell; The Orpheus Glee Union, under the direction of
Mr. W. F. Jellicoe, Conductor, Mr. J. L. Hatton. Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s. and 2s.
Area, 2s.; Orchestra, Mr. J. N. Brown. Tickets to be had at St. James's Hall, or
Boosey and Co., Holborn Viaduct, and the Opera Magazine Office.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.
On MONDAY EVENING NEXT, FEB. 14, Madame Schumann will make her first appearance this season, when the Programme will include Mendelssohn's Quartet in E Flat, Op. 12; Schumann's Quintet in E Flat, for Piano-forte and Strings; Schumann's Sonata in A Major, Op. 10, for Piano alone, &c. Executants—Madame Schumann, M.M. Joachim, L. Ries, Straus, and Pfitz. Vocalist—Miss Clara Doria. Conductor—Mr. Benedict. Sofa-Tables, 5s.; Balcony 3s. Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 59, New Bond-street.

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Office, 198, Strand, W.C.

LONDON: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1870.

The Queen can do no wrong; that is a maxim of our Constitution. But the Queen can say nothing right; this is the contention of our Parliamentary Opposition, because what she says in her Speech to the two Houses is none of her own, but the composition of a dozen or more gentlemen with whom all possible fault must be found by those who would turn them out of office. The joint production of Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues, published orally by Royal Commission from the Throne on Tuesday, was exposed to the usual rasping criticism in the debate on the Address. Lord Cairns, about to fly from the bleak March winds of London to the genial air of Mentone, raised a chilling blast of depreciation in the gilded chamber of the Peers; while Mr. Disraeli, in the Commons, limiting his censures to the Irish administration, complained that the Queen's Speech, in reference to that one subject, was inadequate, inaccurate, unmeaning, and confused. There was, indeed, no other positive blot to be hit by the party assailants of Government, and this was so big and black a mark that they could not miss it in the preliminary skirmish of the Session.

It was scarcely worth while, in dissecting a programme so full of practical legislative recommendations, to dwell upon the lack of those gracious expressions of sentiment which her Majesty would have been pleased to utter, had they been set down for her on this occasion. She might have kindly alluded to the reception of Prince Arthur in the United States, and of Prince Alfred in India and the British colonies of the Chinese seas, as well as New Zealand, which he visited last year. It would not have been disagreeable, we should hope, either to the Emperor Napoleon or to the French nation, if she had congratulated both upon the establishment of Constitutional freedom and self-government in France. The whole world of Continental Europe would have received with

great pleasure, from the Sovereign of this mercantile and maritime country, a sentence of cordial approval respecting the Suez Canal. We regret that the opportunity has been neglected of referring to these happy events in that spirit of generous and humane sympathy which animates the best part of the English people. The undeserved reproach of insular selfishness, which foreign censors have so often brought against us, is to be answered by such well-timed and appropriate tokens of international goodwill. With regard to our colonial empire, though it would have been impertinent, as it was needless, to declare that no British statesman wishes for its dissolution, the Queen might have been allowed to say for herself personally that she was glad to have sent her three grown-up sons, one after another, to see the distant provinces of her dominion.

But all these omissions in the Royal Speech could not afford the Opposition critics such an obvious topic of hostile animadversion as the passage relating to the late increase of agrarian crimes in Ireland. This passage is separated, by nearly the whole length of the Speech, from that which announces the Government measure "to amend the laws respecting the occupation and acquisition of land" in the same part of the kingdom. We believe it is the sincere intention of Mr. Disraeli, and also of Lord Cairns, who will be able, we trust, to return to Parliament soon after Easter, not to obstruct the equitable settlement of the question of Irish land tenure by an Act of the present Session. No political leaders, even were they better prepared to resume the duties of government, and encouraged by a better prospect of public favour in England, would desire to face the terrible difficulty of keeping the peace in Ireland after the failure of Parliament to amend the existing law. It cannot therefore be the wish of any member of the Opposition party, though he were actuated by the lowest motives of faction, to defeat the principal object of the Ministerial scheme of legislation. We expect the Conservatives to show an equal capacity with the Liberals for the just and prudent consideration of this matter. If Mr. Gladstone, when he introduces the bill of which he has given notice for Tuesday week, will but cast himself and his tremendous burden of responsibility upon the collective conscience of the House, appealing to all its members, of every party, of every class, and from every district, to accomplish a work of law reform indispensable to social welfare, he will obtain general support. It is incumbent upon him, meanwhile, to vindicate the impartiality of his legislation upon the land question from the charge of a preconceived determination to place this, as well as the Church question, upon the ground of the ancient historical grievance of Protestant ascendancy. He is anxious, he now says, "to dissociate the land question from all former discussions." The Upas-tree is cut down already. We must endeavour to forget the cruel extermination of the native Irish and the confiscation of their lands for English settlers in the seventeenth century. Our duty is that of examining, by the statistics and experience of the present day, the actual condition of Irish agriculture, with its methods and practices of farming, so that the equitable claims of the tenant and of the landowner may be fairly adjusted.

The lamentable narrative recited by Lord Cairns of the land-murders and land-outrages which have disgraced that country during the past twelvemonth admits of no answer but the silence of grief and shame. It cannot be doubted for one moment that the Executive Government in Ireland, aided by the law officers, the police, and the magistrates, has exerted itself as zealously under the Viceroyalty of Earl Spencer as it would under the Duke of Abercorn to detect and punish the branded savage assassins of the agrarian conspiracy; but the mass of the rural population connives at that hideous form of crime. The profound demoralisation of the lower orders of society in Ireland with respect to this universal subject of dispute, amounting to a chronic state of half-suppressed civil war, has little to do with any political or religious dissensions. Mr. Disraeli's view of the origin and character of the Fenian movement, as an enterprise of foreign military adventurers and political fanatics, is entirely correct. He is justified in the opinion that there is no trace of Fenian machinations in the present disordered state of Ireland. But this observation, together with his remark upon the loyal conduct of the Roman Catholic priesthood and the abatement of strife between the rival Churches and creeds, is hardly to be reconciled with the drift of his speech. How can the agrarian murders be due to the disestablishment of the Protestant Church, or to the imprudent release of several Fenian prisoners, when both Fenianism and religious discord are "obsolete and non-existing causes"? The Government may have dealt weakly and inconsistently with what he calls "the spirit of turbulence and disloyalty," which has been manifested, let us observe, in the proceedings of some Orange lodges, as well as in the meetings on behalf of the Fenian convicts. But we disbelieve the connection between any administrative blunders of that kind and the atrocious practices of the terrorists, "Bory of the Hills" and "Captain Nightfall." The noisiest declaimer of sedition would not join in shooting a private gentleman from behind a hedge or slaughtering a new tenant in his bed at night for some quarrel about letting a farm. It is advisable that we should put the Fenian episode on the shelf, along with Protestant ascendancy, while means are devised for the protection of life and property. This is what Ireland really wants; and when Mr. Gladstone has shown the way to provide for this, we may, perhaps, have leisure for the other promised good things of the Session.

The election or appointment of Bishops in our Established Church has been felt to be a delicate point since Convocation was last assembled. The House of Bishops, in resolving that a committee of inquiry should look into "the laws of the ancient Church universal, and also the laws of the Church of

England," with regard to this matter, is surely reckoning without its host; for it omits to order an examination of the statutes of the realm. It may be expected that the report of the committee will throw some light upon interesting topics of ecclesiastical history; and in the conversation which the Bishop of Lincoln had the other day with the Greek Archbishop of Syra the existing practice of the Oriental Church was readily explained. But the relations of that Church to the Hellenic Government are not precisely the same as those of the English Church, with the Queen for its temporal head, to the Government of this kingdom. Without seeking to anticipate the recommendations of the committee of clergy, we are tolerably sure that the plan of limiting the Royal prerogative to the selection of one candidate from three nominated by the actual Bishops will never be realised by Act of Parliament. The Episcopal Church in Scotland and Ireland, being free of State patronage and control, may adopt such a rule as it supposes to be most like that of the primitive and universal Church.

This discussion has arisen, of course, out of the recent appointment to the diocese of Exeter; and the Bishops, with Dr. Temple amongst them, in a temper of manly frankness and mutual respect which becomes the dealings of English gentlemen with each other, did not shrink from avowing what each had said or done, and what each felt, upon that remarkable occasion. None of those who disapproved the nomination, except Bishop Selwyn and the Bishop of Hereford, meant to go so far as a positive protest, but merely to inform their Metropolitan that they could not, with a clear conscience, personally assist in the consecration. It is curious to observe that Bishop Wordsworth, relying upon some canon of the Council of Nicaea, fifteen hundred and fifty years ago, thinks the "protest" of these eight Bishops would have made Dr. Temple's election invalid, if it had not been delayed till after the confirmation on account of the Archbishop's illness. To give this doubt a practical application, we notice that Archdeacon Freeman, in the Lower House, presented a petition from six Exeter clergymen asking to be directed whether they should pay lawful canonical obedience to their new Bishop. It need scarcely be stated that no answer was given to such a petition.

Convocation, we hope, is now quit of this subject. In the regretted absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the debate on the proposed investigation of Church history was brought to a close under the presidency of the Bishop of London. He good-humouredly divided between himself and the Bishop of St. David's, who helped him to consecrate Dr. Temple, the pleasant names of Judas, Pontius Pilate, Macbeth, Ananias, and Sapphira, flung at random into Bow church on that day. These silly expressions of party spite should only be recollected for amusement; but they are reproved by the seriousness, the kindness, and the candour, with which the Bishops themselves, differing in opinion as they did, explained the reasons for their conduct. There seems to have been a misunderstanding in their conference at Danebury Palace with the Bishop of Ely, who supported Dr. Temple. They imagined him to have said that every Bishop who did not express his dissent would be deemed to have consented; and this caused the eight Bishops disapproving the nomination to address the Primate. No offence is left to prevent the restoration of fraternal peace; and the few words spoken with such heartfelt affection by Bishop Temple, gratefully thanking his brethren, promising to do his very best, desiring to share the views of others, but pleading that he must do what he thinks right, could not fail to touch the sympathies of earnest men. The exhibition of such a spirit in the high places of the Church is yet more consoling than the evidence produced in the Lower House by the Dean of Exeter, which completely disproves the charge against Dr. Temple in connection with the "Essays and Reviews." Archdeacon Denison, having already been outvoted in the Jerusalem Chamber, has availed himself of this opportunity to withdraw his remonstrant resolution. The scandal has disappeared.

The frantic and feeble pretence of insurrection, with which the friends of M. Henri Rochefort indulged their furious vanity on the evening of his arrest, will only bring that conceited little party of Irreconcilables into greater contempt. As for the literary M.P. for the First Electoral Circumscription, he has done what may have been, for aught we know, the only sensible thing he ever did in his life, by quietly allowing the police officer to take him into custody, and going to the prison of La Pelagie to suffer his legal sentence of six months' confinement. He has never been credited with a large amount or high quality of discretion; but he seems to have a sufficient share of that peculiar kind which is said to be the better part of such a gentleman's valour. After bragging in his journal, the day before, of the forty thousand Paris workmen who would rally round him to defend him from arrest, he showed a more accurate estimate of the value they really set upon an amusing political lampooner—the railing Thersites of the Republican faction—by refraining from the slightest token of resistance. M. Gustave Flourens, who is a sincere fanatic of the cause, and was unluckily in the chair at that meeting in the Salle de la Marseillaise which M. Rochefort had been going to attend, behaved with the enthusiastic extravagance of a true son of the French Revolution, who cannot forego the opportunity of striking a theatrical attitude, and defying the tyrants and the gods. It seems that M. Flourens, like other Frenchmen of the intense and vehement school, has taken up the bad American habit of walking about town with a revolver and a sword-stick or dagger. There is no habit more likely to develop moral insanity in a weak mind than this, of constantly keeping hidden about the person, while associating with unarmed neighbours and fellow-citizens, the implements of deadly conflict. The man who carries a pistol in his pocket, in a civilised country, is either already mad, or likely to go mad upon any occasion of excitement.

Poor M. Flourens, when he fired in the air to emphasize the peroration of his speech, and brandished his slender blade to the cadence of his oratorical periods, as he called upon the idle boys to barricade the street at Belleville, was scarcely master of his own actions. The French Empire, now a Constitutional Monarchy with a Parliamentary Government and a responsible Administration, is not to be overthrown by men of that sort. They may set fire to a house of rotten wood or straw, but they cannot pull down or shake a substantial building.

THE COURT.

The Queen, with the junior members of the Royal family, continues at Osborne House. In consequence of the recent indisposition of her Majesty, the Court will not return to Windsor Castle until after the 18th inst.

On Saturday last the Queen held a Council, at which were present Earl De Grey, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Right Hon. H. Bruce, and Viscount Sydney. Earl De Grey, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, and Viscount Sydney had audiences of her Majesty. Mr. Helps was Clerk of the Council. Previously to the Council, the Bishop of Oxford was introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Lord Chamberlain, and did homage on his appointment, the Right Hon. H. Bruce being present as Secretary of State for the Home Department. The Dean of Westminster was in attendance as Deputy Clerk of the Closet. After doing homage, the Bishop was again introduced by the Lord Chamberlain—Sir Albert Woods (Garter King of Arms) carrying the insignia of the Chancellor of the Order of the Garter—when her Majesty invested his Lordship with the chain and badge of Chancellor of the Order of the Garter, the Queen at the same time delivering to him the seals of the order, after which the Bishop made his declaration as Chancellor of the order. Princess Louisa was present with her Majesty during the ceremonies. Colonel the Hon. St. George Foley, C.B., arrived at Osborne, and was introduced to her Majesty's presence by the Lord Chamberlain, and delivered up to the Queen the stick of office of Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms which was held by his late brother, Lord Foley. The Marquis of Normanby was afterwards introduced by the Lord Chamberlain, and her Majesty delivered to him the stick of Captain of the Corps of Gentlemen at Arms.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Louisa, and Princess Beatrice attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Prothero.

Her Majesty, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, has taken daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the Royal demesne.

The Duchess of Sutherland has been on a visit to the Queen at Osborne.

Sir Charles and Lady Lyell have dined with her Majesty. The Duchess Dowager of Athole has succeeded Viscountess Clifden as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

Viscount Bridport and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge are the Equerries in Waiting to her Majesty.

COURT ARRANGEMENTS.

We are authorised to state that the Queen will hold a Court at Buckingham Palace, on Friday, the 25th inst., to receive the Corps Diplomatique her Majesty's Ministers, and other official personages, with the ladies of their respective families, who will receive notification of her Majesty's intention through the Lord Chamberlain.

The Queen will also hold Drawingrooms, at the same palace, on Wednesday, March 9, and Tuesday, March 22; and a Levée, also, at Buckingham Palace, on Friday, March 11. Gentlemen in attendance upon the ladies of their families will be admitted to pass at her Majesty's Drawingrooms. It is expected that ladies and gentlemen will not avail themselves of more than one occasion of paying their respects to her Majesty.

A Levée will be held at St. James's Palace by the Prince of Wales, on her Majesty's behalf, on Thursday, March 3; and another Levée in April, the date of which will be hereafter announced.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Marlborough House.

Yesterday week their Royal Highnesses drove to Kensington Palace, and visited Prince and Princess Teck. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to Drury-Lane Theatre.

On Saturday last the Prince presided at a meeting of the Council of his Royal Highness, held at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, Buckingham-gate, at which were present the Earl of Leicester, Sir William John Alexander, General Sir William Knollys, and Mr. Herbert Fisher. Mr. Bateman, the Secretary, attended as Clerk of the Council. The Princess took a drive. In the evening their Royal Highnesses went to the Globe Theatre.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service at the Chapel Royal, St. James's. The Rev. the Sub-Dean and the Rev. T. Helmore officiated.

On Monday the Princess drove out. In the evening the Prince and Princess went to the St. James's Theatre.

On Tuesday the Prince rode out. The Prince and Princess were present at the debate in the House of Lords.

On Wednesday Prince and Princess Christian visited their Royal Highnesses at Marlborough House, and remained to luncheon. The Princess and Princess Christian took a drive. In the evening the Prince and Princess were present at a ball given by the Hon. Artillery Company, at their armoury-house, in Finsbury.

The Duke and Duchess of Buckingham have arrived at Wootton House, from the Continent. The Duke came to town on Monday.

The Duke and Duchess of St. Albans arrived in town on Monday from their seat, Bestwood, Notts.

The Duke and Duchess of Grafton have arrived in town from Euston Hall, Suffolk.

The Duchess (Eleanor) of Northumberland has arrived at her residence in Whitehall-gardens from Stanwick Park, Yorkshire, en route for the Continent.

The Duke of Montrose has left town for Cannes.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-square from Hampstead Marshall, Newbury.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Bristol and Lady Mary Hervey have arrived at their residence in St. James's-square, from Ickworth Park, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

Maria Marchioness of Ailesbury has arrived in town from Savernake Forest, Marlborough.

The Marquis of Bath has arrived at his residence in Berkeley-square, from visiting Viscount and Viscountess de Vesci, at Abbey-leix, their seat in Queen's County.

The Marquis of Salisbury came to town on Monday from Hatfield House, Herts.

Admiral Sir Augustus Clifford, Bart., and Miss Clifford have arrived at Sir Augustus's official residence at the House of Lords.

The Right Hon. the Speaker and Lady Charlotte Denison arrived at the right hon. gentleman's official residence at the New Palace, Westminster, last Saturday, from Ossington Park, Notts.

The Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and Mrs. Hardy have arrived at their residence in Grosvenor-crescent, from Hempstead Park, Staplehurst.

FASHIONABLE AND POLITICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador entertained a large party at dinner, on Tuesday evening, at the Prussian Embassy, on Carlton House-terrace.

The Countess of Dudley had a dancing party, on Thursday evening, at Dudley House, Park-lane.

Earl and Countess Beauchamp entertained a select circle at dinner, on Wednesday evening, at their residence in Belgrave-square. Later in the evening her Ladyship received a small party.

Lady Molesworth received a select party at dinner, on Monday evening, at her residence in Eaton-place.

Lord Abercromby had a dinner party, on Tuesday evening, at his residence in Charles-street, Berkeley-square.

Mrs. Gladstone held a reception on Monday evening, after the Premier's Parliamentary banquet. The Duke of Cambridge, the principal members of the Corps Diplomatique, and a large assemblage of the aristocracy were present.

WEEKLY RETURN OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General gives the following return of births and deaths in London and in nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom during the week ending Saturday, Feb. 5:—

In London the births of 2378 children (1172 boys and 1206 girls) were registered last week. In the corresponding weeks of ten years (1860-69) the average number, corrected for increase of population, was 2389.

The deaths registered in London during the week were 1828. It was the fifth week of the year, and the average number of deaths for that week was, with a correction for increase of population, 1689. The deaths in the present return exceed by 148 the estimated number, and exceed by 215 the number recorded in the preceding week. The deaths from zymotic diseases were 347, the corrected average number being 352. Eleven deaths from smallpox, 28 from measles, 107 from scarlet fever, 5 from diphtheria, 79 from whooping-cough, 14 from typhus fever, 9 from enteric (or typhoid) fever, 12 from simple continued fever, and 17 from diarrhoea were registered. The deaths of 3 persons from delirium tremens, of 6 children and 2 adults from burns or scalds, of 3 persons from drowning, and of 7 infants from suffocation were recorded.

The widow of a watchmaker died, on Jan. 31, at 19, Bedford-square, Mile-end Old Town, at the age (as stated) of 101 years.

The deaths of 3 persons who were killed by horses or vehicles in the streets were registered.

During the week 5267 births and 4258 deaths were registered in London and nineteen other large towns of the United Kingdom. The annual rate of mortality was 31 per 1000 persons estimated to be living, against 28 and 29 in the two previous weeks. The deaths registered last week in Edinburgh were at the annual rate of 33 per 1000 persons living, in Glasgow 36, and in Dublin 34.

In the week ending last Saturday the deaths registered in Paris showed an annual death-rate of 31 per 1000 persons living; the deaths in Berlin in the seven days ending Thursday, the 3rd inst., gave an annual rate of 29 per 1000; and in Vienna, during the week ending the 29th ult., a rate of 28 per 1000. Smallpox continues prevalent in Paris.

All paintings, sculptures, or engravings intended for exhibition at the Royal Academy must be sent in by March 28 or 29.

At Bradford an anonymous donor has presented £6000 for equal divisions between the Infirmary and the Fever Hospital.

Captain Smith Barry, of Cork, who lately received a threatening letter, has issued a circular to his tenantry requesting them to assemble and declare their opinion of his conduct as landlord.

Two thousand tons of rock fell from the north brow of Gowlan Hills, Stirling, on Wednesday. The permanent way of the Forth and Clyde Railway was injured.

The Dublin Corporation has requested Mr. Bazalgette, the engineer of the London Main Drainage, to report without delay on the best plan for purifying the Liffey.

The Portraits of the movers and seconders of the Address in both Houses of Parliament will be engraved for the next week's number of this Journal.

At the last meeting of the Special Commissioners under the Public Schools Act, statutes for determining and establishing the constitution of the new governing bodies of the schools of Harrow, Shrewsbury, Winchester, and Charterhouse were sealed.

The committee appointed to adopt measures for the maintenance of Dublin Cathedral has published an appeal for aid in their undertaking, addressed not only to Churchmen, but also to Protestants of all denominations.

Mr. Cubitt, C.E., has been requested by the Public Works Commissioners to inspect certain works which are being carried on for the improvement of Great Yarmouth harbour. A loan of £27,000 has been obtained from the Commissioners to carry on the works, and £15,000 of this amount has been expended.

A conference of trades unionists from various parts of Scotland was opened in Edinburgh on Tuesday, to discuss matters connected with the relations of capital and labour. The chief subject brought up on Wednesday was the Trades' Unions Bill introduced by Messrs. Hughes and Mundella.

The Right Hon. John Bright is indisposed; and he has, under medical advice, decided upon leaving London. It will be necessary for him to relinquish business for a short time; but it is hoped that a brief repose from his duties will effect his speedy restoration to health.

On Wednesday the full Court of Divorce unanimously dismissed the appeal of the Rev. James Kelly against the decision of Lord Penzance, which decreed a judicial separation on the wife's petition on the ground of cruelty. Mr. Kelly wished to know whether he could carry the case to a higher court, and was informed that no further appeal was possible.

It has been decided that the annual volunteer review shall take place this year on Easter Monday. The selection of the place has yet to be made. There will be a metropolitan review again this year, on Whit Monday, on Tooting-common. The arrangements for the display are in the hands of Lieutenant-Colonel Lord Truro, of the 4th Middlesex (West London) Rifles.

The inquiry, at Liverpool, into the loss of the Kenilworth has resulted in the finding—by Mr. H. Mansfield, the deputy stipendiary magistrate for Liverpool, and his two nautical assessors, Captains Hight and Watson—that the master, Artell Austin, did not take all the precautions which he ought to have done, the sentence being that he is pronounced in default for the stranding of the ship, and that his certificate is suspended for six calendar months.

The annual meeting of the proprietors of the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, was held on Monday in the saloon of the theatre—Mr. A. Rawlinson in the chair. The annual report showed the receipts had amounted to £10,369, and the expenditure to £7511. The chairman, in moving the reception of the report, said that the lessee, Mr. Chatterton, had failed, and that to the extent of £4000, in fulfilling his lease covenant with the proprietors. Owing to a very successful piece having been produced about July 29 last, negotiations with the lessee were entered into which remained in force until last December. It was then intimated by Mr. Chatterton's attorney that his client would be willing to pay down £1500, and the remainder in due time. The proprietors accepted the offer.

The Incorporated Society for Promoting the Enlargement, Building, and Repairing of Churches and Chapels held its usual monthly meeting, on Thursday week, at the society's house, Whitehall—Sir Walter B. Riddell, Bart., in the chair. Grants of money were made in aid of the following objects, viz:—Building new churches at Amble, in the parish of Warkworth, Northumberland; Batley, St. Saviour, York; and Crowton, in the parish of Weaversham, Cheshire; rebuilding the church at Abthorpe, near Towcester; enlarging or otherwise increasing the accommodation in the churches at Buckhurst-hill, near Woodford, Essex; Little Dew Church, near Ross; Grendon Bishop, near Bromyard; Huntingdon St. Mary; Lamphey, Pembroke; Lustleigh, near Newton Abbott; Montacute, near Ilminster; Runhall, near Wymondham; and Tynemouth, Northumberland. The grant formerly made towards restoring the church at Shute, near Axminster, was increased. A grant was also made from the School, Church, and Mission-House Fund towards building a mission-house at Rhwsfa, in the parish of Nantmawr, Radnor. This special fund is now again nearly exhausted.



THE SALLE DES PAS PERDUS OF THE FRENCH CORPS LEGISLATIF.
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THE PAPAL GREAT COUNCIL AT ROME: READING OUT THE DECREES.

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SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

"Heavily in gloom came on the day" on which the Parliament of Great Britain reassembled. At any time the ceremony of opening the Session by Commission is more quaint—not to say grotesque—than lively; but this time climatic influences intervened, and the interior of the House of Peers was in semi-darkness, and when there was not emptiness there was dinginess. It was, in fact, a cheerless scene, the only good feature being the clear and deliberate enunciation of the Lord Chancellor when he was reading the Queen's Speech. As he pronounced sentence after sentence, it was more and more perceived that it was a very weighty document; and, in fine, it appeared that seldom, if ever, had a Ministry put forth so large a programme for one Session, thus nullifying a rumour that they meant by no means to exhaust themselves by legislative activity. When the Peers re-assembled at their ordinary hour of meeting, things looked a little brighter; the lights were burning, and the Chamber assumed materially an appearance of subdued richness; and, there being a tolerable gathering in the arena and a full one in the galleries, there was a tone about the place calculated to give the actors in the senatorial drama something of alacrity. It seemed as if this feeling influenced the Marquis of Huntly, who had to move the Address, and who—getting over successfully the awkwardness which must attach to a gentleman who has to wear a conspicuous dress amongst an assembly endued with modern sombre and rectangular garments; and not the less in his case, because his was a Highland garb—spoke glibly and neatly, made no pretensions attempts, and kept within the bounds of moderation as regarded length. The second, the Earl of Fingall, whose title sounds so romantic and Ossianic, was quite equal to the occasion, which, after, all, is not a very heavy one however trying it may be to neophytes; and the formal speech making was got over in very good time. It had been whispered about the lobbies that the Opposition intended to appear by their champions in each House, and to run a tilt against the Ministry—although there was not to be a full tournament, and no *mêlée*. Accordingly Lord Cairns presented himself, still exercising the function of leader of the Opposition, and threw himself with special vigour and vivacity into an impeachment not so much of the Irish policy of the Government as of its no policy. He was long, he was minute and circumstantial; and, as may well be supposed, did all that advocacy could do with the materials before him; but, with all its merits, his speech was too much of a disquisition, and very different in its effect from that which would have been produced by the late Lord Derby, who with fiery recklessness would have flashed over the slight subject matter of the accusatory address until every statement was aglow, and seemed as if irresistible, until a good debating reply, such as Lord Granville is capable of, was heard. As it was, that noble Lord, who was at first plaintive from indisposition, was ready enough and full enough in dealing with Lord Cairns's dialectics; and, on the whole, it may be said that each combatant bore himself creditably in the intellectual and party passage. There was something weird and Mephistophelean in the way in which Lord Grey chuckled over what he called the fulfilment of all his predictions last Session as to the unlikelihood that the Irish Church Act would tend to pacify Ireland; but then he is so thoroughly himself alone in the House that his speeches are seldom more than interludes in the debates. Probably the Duke of Marlborough wished to practise a little the part of deputy leader, which he will occupy while Lord Cairns is absent, until after Easter, for otherwise there seems not much reason why he should have intervened; while, as to Lord Monck, he is evidently endeavouring to establish a place in the House, and his speech was a contribution to that end. For a while the Upper House will doubtless duly meet, and there may be a few before-dinner discussions once a week on the average; but, until the Land Tenure Ireland Bill is brought up to them, their action will be about equal to that of "a painted ship upon a painted ocean."

There are members who from long habit become fond of the House of Commons as a place to be in; and it thus happens that generally the first-comers on the opening day of Parliament are some of the oldest inhabitants of the building. It may thus happen that intelligent foreigners and provincial persons, who witness the early hours of a new Session, may come to think that the representatives of the people are really "conscript fathers," and that the wisdom which is traditionally associated with grey hairs is conglomerate in the Lower House. Certainly the attendance of members in the early afternoon was not large, though reverend and to be respected; but when business-time arrived the assemblage was considerable, and the accustomed eye could recognise all, or almost all, the regulars, so to speak—that is, gentlemen who by prescription, supplemented by the deposit of a hat at three o'clock, occupy particular seats. It is understood that the Speaker has a constitutional dislike of gas; and everyone knows that he is always reticent in giving the signal to light up. On this day he carried his privilege of deciding when the House is to be illuminated to its utmost limits; for on a murky February day, in a chamber which is designed for night-work, and which at all times during the day has a dim, though perhaps not religious, light, the House was kept literally in utter darkness until nearly five o'clock. So it came about that a number of members were sworn in under circumstances which prevented their form and semblance being seen; and it is lucky that there is now but one form of oath to be taken, or perhaps dreadful solecisms might have been committed, and true-blue Protestants might have taken a Popish, and Roman Catholics a Protestant, asseveration. It was doubtless owing to the circumambient density that no recognition was given by his friends to Mr. Disraeli, as he groped his way to his accustomed place; but Mr. Gladstone fared better, for of course he could be seen, when he reached the Treasury bench, by any of the official fuglemen, whose business it is to "cheer the Minister;" and one of them, probably, led off the applause which soon rang out, loud, and clear, and consentaneous, from the Liberal side. The promises of the Queen's Speech were unusually abounding; but it was "Ossa to a wart," compared with the heaps and piles of Parliamentary pledges which were tumbled on the table in rapid succession. Many of the Minister came first; the private members followed after; and in the midst was Mr. Lowe, with half a dozen intimations, none of which had been alluded to in the Royal Message. As regards the nature and scope of all the measures which were announced as in embryo a catalogue would not be possible here; and all that can be said is that there were many births announced, and a considerable number of resurrections—or what may be called the reappearance of hardy annuals which sprout in the spring, become verdant and almost blooming in the summer, but suddenly wither in the autumn of the Session. Ample time was given by all this preliminary arrangement for the House to marshal itself in that solemn array which must tend so much to strike terror into those two Parliamentary martyrs who, specially dressed for the sacrifice, are in waiting to move and second the Address.

So far as outward appearance is concerned, few gentlemen have suffered so little from that feeling which must be akin to the "stage-fear" of dramatic débutants as Captain Egerton and Sir Charles Dilke, who were the chosen exponents of the hour. The former gentleman has seen service in the Navy; and doubtless, as "Captain of his own ship" in the full sense of that term, has acquired self-confidence and command of nerve. Besides, he somewhat mitigated the terrors of his position, for he was not glaringly attired, but adopted a costume which seemed compounded of the uniform of the Naval Reserve and the undress of a Militia officer. The value of the alteration in what is called Court dress was especially illustrated in this case, for the new costume worn by Sir Charles Dilke, though handsome, is not garish, and possesses the great advantage of allowing a gentleman to wear trousers, instead of those dreadful breeches, shoes, and buckles, which must often have tended to keep down the vivacity of those who fulfilled the function of which we are speaking. The speeches of both hon. members were characteristic. In a manner, Captain Egerton spoke by the card; or in his case it would not, perhaps, be inappropriate to say by the chart; and he navigated himself through his speech with a steadiness and a judgment which left nothing to be desired. From Sir Charles Dilke a more ambitious speech was expected, as he was not unaccustomed to address the House, and had hitherto done so in

what might be called an æsthetic manner. On this occasion he showed great tact, only giving a taste of his quality sufficient to show that he might if he liked have made an oration on the state of the nation, if it had been consistent with his sense of the duty which he had undertaken. Altogether, his speech was skillfully rhetorical, and especially in its conclusion, which was effective, and well calculated to draw forth cheers, which came accordingly.

It may be said with verity that Mr. Disraeli was in blooming condition, so far as appearance was concerned. He did not exhibit any lassitude, and fell into no deep reverie while the Address was being introduced, and he rose immediately afterwards with a certain alacrity. A peculiar intonation in the cheers of his followers seemed to signify that he was expected to play the party leader with much outward seeming, at least, however he might have given directions that the encounter with the enemy was to be only a duel, and not a general combat. His earlier sentences were in his best manner; for, speaking in a voice scarcely above his breath, as level as is conceivable, he dropped out some keen sarcasms, which were very neatly manufactured. This last word is applicable to the greater part of his speech, which generally had a manufactured smack, but which was really a well-constructed whole. The very utmost that could be made of the case which he had to bring forward was made, and there was a due admixture of those extraordinary phrases which sound so *bizarre*, but which are really expressive, for which he is famous. One element the speech wanted, and that was the essence of opposition. Nothing that he said was calculated or probably intended to go even skin deep; and this was so palpable to the perceptions of Mr. Gladstone that he at once proclaimed his sense of the harmlessness of the arraignment of the Government, and his belief that the speech was only intended as an intellectual-Parliamentary gratification for Mr. Disraeli's followers. There was not a particle of "manufacture" about the Prime Minister's address; it was reply in the strict sense of that word, only here and there illustrated by some of the earnestness which is his characteristic, scarcely reaching to the height of passion. In truth, there was nothing to be passionate about; and this was apparently felt by the audience; for, finding or knowing that play was practically over, they went out by degrees; so that when Mr. Gladstone finished the House might have been counted out. The deduction which may be drawn from the indications of the first night of the Session is that, though the Ministry have an immense amount of labour before them, they are not threatened with any severe party troubles.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The Session was opened by Royal Commission, when the Queen's Speech (given at p. 174) was read by the Lord Chancellor in the presence of the Speaker and about fifty members of the House of Commons.

THE ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO THE ROYAL MESSAGE.

On the resumption of business, at five o'clock,

The Marquis of Huntly (who wore a Highland costume) moved the Address in reply to the Royal Speech. He expressed satisfaction at the paragraph in reference to the existing state of our foreign relations, and hoped for a speedy solution of the differences between England and the United States. He regretted the recent agrarian outrages in Ireland, and trusted that the land measure about to be introduced would be fair and just both towards landlord and tenant. The Government ought not to be deterred in their efforts through fear of being unable to satisfy unreasonable people. The noble Marquis briefly glanced at the other topics mentioned in the speech.

The Earl of Fingall (attired in the uniform of a Lord Lieutenant) seconded the Address, and confined his remarks chiefly to the Irish question. He appealed to their Lordships to use all their efforts to carry a reform which should give contentment to the tenant and bring peace and prosperity to the country.

Lord Cairns deeply regretted the cause which had prevented her Majesty from opening Parliament in person, and trusted she would soon be restored to full health and vigour. With respect to the Address, he regretted that it contained no allusion to the state of our colonies, and that no mention was made of the destitution and distress prevailing throughout the country. After touching upon the paragraphs relating to naturalization, the improvement of judicature, and the transfer of land, the noble and learned Lord proceeded to dwell upon those relating to Ireland. He pointed out that the allusions in the Speech to the present state of the country were contradictory, and that each member of the Cabinet appeared to have contributed his views without consulting his colleagues. It was lamentable to contemplate the frequent commission of agrarian outrages, the effect they produced on the people, and the failure of justice in its endeavours to arrest and punish the offenders. The noble and learned Lord spoke at some length upon the number and nature of the outrages lately committed, and expressed an opinion that the legislation of last Session had not produced the peace and harmony which were expected from it. On the contrary, there had been an increase of outrage and crime, and this he thought might be imputed to wild and visionary declarations made in Ireland, the mischievous consequences of which the Government had not taken any steps to prevent. He apprehended that the Government bill would not trench upon the rights of property or be opposed to the sound maxims of political economy; but, admitting that a desirable measure could be carried, what security, he asked, was there that the law would in the future be better respected in Ireland than it now was? He held that the Irish policy of the Government was a mistaken one, and he instanced the deposition of Mr. Madden from the magistracy as a proof that the Executive desired to intimidate those who might happen to differ in opinion from them.

Earl Granville congratulated the noble and learned Lord upon having retained the leadership of the Conservative party, and proceeded to vindicate the Irish policy of the Government, contending that the great measure of last Session was one of peace and conciliation, and that it had already produced a salutary effect on the country. He admitted that it was the first duty of a Government to establish law and order; and he insisted that the Executive had been unremitting in its efforts to accomplish that duty. With regard to the case of Mr. Madden, he held that the Lord Chancellor had no alternative but to dismiss him after the violent language he had used in attacking the Government—language which was calculated to bring the Queen's authority into contempt. The noble Earl added the expression of his hope that the land bill would be discussed without party feeling, and with a sincere desire to arrive at a full and satisfactory solution of the difficulties by which the question was surrounded.

Earl Grey apprehended that the manner in which the legislation of last Session was conducted had led to a prevalent idea in Ireland that it was to be traced, not to the justice of Parliament, but to intimidation and to exigencies of party. He hoped the Government would take vigorous measures to put down the outrages now so frequent and to establish peace and order.

The Duke of Marlborough asked what was to be the limit of the forbearance of the Government, and warned them of the evil consequences that might result from allowing the people to believe that the property of one class could be transferred to another.

Lord Monck quoted from a speech delivered by Earl Grey in 1846, to show that the noble Earl at that time deprecated coercive measures and advocated those of a remedial character. For his own part, he entertained a sanguine hope that the proposed measure of the Government would bring tranquillity and prosperity to Ireland.

The motion for the Address was then agreed to.

Lord Redesdale was reappointed Chairman of Committees.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

The Commons met at two o'clock, and, accompanied by Mr. Speaker, repaired to the House of Peers to hear the Royal Speech read by Commission.

On the reassembling of the House, several hon. members elected during the recess took the oath and their seats.

A new writ was ordered for the University of Dublin, vacant by the resignation of Mr. Lefroy.

Mr. Gladstone entered the House shortly before the time for putting questions, and was received with cordial cheers from the Ministerial side.

The right hon. gentleman at once gave notice of his intention to move a resolution to the effect that Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, having been convicted of felony, was incapable of being returned for Tipperary, and that the Speaker be directed to issue a new writ for that county. The record of the judgment under which Rossa was convicted was subsequently brought up, on the motion of the Premier, and laid upon the table.

The right hon. gentleman next gave notice that he would, on Tuesday, the 15th inst., ask leave to bring in a bill relating to the occupation and acquisition of land in Ireland, observing that, in order not to trespass on the privileges of private members, the Government would abstain from putting down any "orders of the day" for Monday, the 14th.

Mr. Cardwell announced his intention on an early day to bring in a bill relating to certain departments of the War Office.

The Marquis of Hartington notified that he would move the appointment of the Select Committee on Parliamentary and municipal elections.

Mr. W. Forster gave notice that on Thursday week he should ask for leave to bring in a bill to provide for public elementary education in England and Wales.

Notices were also given by Mr. Secretary Bruce of a bill for the inspection of mines; by Mr. Otway for a Select Committee on diplomatic and consular services; by Mr. Lefevre, a bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to merchant shipping, and for the abolition of compulsory pilotage; by Mr. Hardcastle, a bill to repeal the minority clauses of the Reform Act; by Sir M. Lopes, a bill to remedy the injustice and anomalies of the poor-rate system and the incidence of taxation; by Mr. Stephen Cave, a bill to amend the law relating to life assurance companies; by Mr. P. Taylor, a bill to provide for the payment of members of Parliament; by Mr. Hibbert, a bill to remove the civil disabilities of clergymen of the Church of England and Scotland; by Mr. P. W. Martin, a bill to amend the game laws; by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, bills to consolidate and amend the laws relating to coinage, friendly societies, and savings banks; by Mr. McLaren a bill to abolish compulsory church rates in Scotland; by Mr. Cowper Temple, a bill to provide for the improvement and protection of commons and waste lands near large towns; and by Mr. Leatham, a bill to provide that votes be taken at elections by ballot.

Sir T. Bateson and Lord C. J. Hamilton expressed their intention to bring under the notice of the House the case of Mr. Madden, dismissed from the magistracy by the Executive in Ireland.

Mr. Watkin Williams announced that he intended, on the 10th of next month, to call attention to the operation and condition of the Established Church in Wales, and would submit a resolution that the connection between Church and State should cease, and that the public endowments of the Church should for the future be applied to the support of a national and undenominational system of education.

Mr. G. H. Moore intimated that he would meet the resolution of Mr. Gladstone, in reference to the return of O'Donovan Rossa for Tipperary, by moving that the subject be referred to a Select Committee.

THE ADDRESS IN ANSWER TO THE ROYAL MESSAGE.

The Speaker having read the Queen's Speech,

The Address in reply was moved by Captain Egerton (East Derbyshire). The hon. and gallant gentleman briefly referred to the leading paragraphs in the Speech from the Throne, and observed, in reference to Ireland, that, although the proposed land bill might not satisfy all parties, he hoped it would be of a character to conciliate moderate men of both sides, and meet the views of landlords, tenants, and labourers. The subject of national education was one of great importance, and excited intense interest out of doors, and he was glad that the Government had undertaken to deal with it.

The motion was seconded by Sir C. W. Dilke, who reviewed the Government programme at some length. It was, he thought, the longest that had ever been submitted by any Cabinet, but not too long for a Ministry which possessed the confidence of the House and of the country. He was glad that the abolition of University tests had been taken up as a Government measure, and he hoped that under no circumstances would Parliament be prorogued until a bill had been passed for the purpose.

Mr. Disraeli (whose rising was the signal for Opposition cheers) addressed himself exclusively to the paragraphs relating to Ireland. He owned he was surprised at the statement that the present condition of that portion of the United Kingdom, though most unsatisfactory, had on former occasions been even worse. The popular and general impression was rather the contrary. In former years various reasons were alleged for Irish crimes; but, now that the Church was despoiled and her clergy degraded, the only causes for agitation were the detention of the Fenian prisoners and the absence of what was called "fixity of tenure," which really meant the transfer of property from one class to another. The partial amnesty had occasioned terrible excitement in the country, and speeches were made by gentlemen of influence supposed to be in the confidence of the Government, leading them to believe that the abolition of the Church was to be followed by the confiscation of the property of the landlords. He complained that the Government had not taken any steps to repudiate this interpretation, but had allowed the law adviser of the Castle (Mr. Heron), the member for Kilkenny (Sir John Gray), the Earl of Granard, and others, to make speeches leading the people of Ireland to the supposition that nothing but fixity of tenure ought to satisfy them. The moment, however, that the law adviser of the Crown was defeated at Tipperary by a convicted Fenian the Government appeared to appreciate the situation, and poured additional troops into Ireland. The paragraphs relating to Ireland were, he insisted, neither adequate nor accurate, and he imputed blame to the Government for having allowed things to drift into sedition and violence without having taken any steps to protect life and property. The right hon. gentleman concluded by warning the new House of Commons that if they were to give their support to a measure of a revolutionary character (such as that advocated in Ireland), which might dismember the empire and lead to the partial dissolution of society, they would live to remember the day with dismay and remorse.

Mr. Gladstone replied to the criticisms of the leader of the Opposition, which he described as constituting the sort of exhibition that might have been expected as due to his supporters after the recess. He denied that the amnesty was partial. On the contrary, it was discriminating, and was based upon a careful consideration of each individual case. He also denied that the Irish Church had been despoiled, or that it was the intention of the Government to recommend to Parliament any measure that could by any ingenuity of language be described as calculated to confiscate the property of the landlords. The Government was not to be held responsible for the opinions of its independent supporters. Mr. Heron was not the law adviser of the Crown when he contested the county of Tipperary, nor had he been for some years before that memorable event. The object of the Fenians appeared to be to defeat the efforts of Parliament to strike at the root of disaffection in Ireland. But that circumstance ought not to deter the House from dealing with the difficult task before it, and he appealed to the Opposition to give the scheme of the Government a fair and candid consideration.

Mr. Newdegate and Mr. Eastwick commented upon the signal omission in the Royal Speech of all reference to the depressed state of trade, and the consequent sufferings of the operative class in the large centres of industry.

Mr. W. O. Gore invited the Chief Secretary for Ireland to state whether the Government intended to do anything with reference to the railway system of that country, or whether they had abandoned all idea of dealing with the subject.

Mr. C. Fortescue replied that the Government would reserve any declaration in reference to Irish business until after they had communicated their policy on the land question.

A few observations followed from Mr. Scourfield and Mr. Macfie, after which the motion was agreed to, and a Committee was nominated to draw up the Address.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

New writs were ordered to issue for the election of members for Southwark, in the place of Mr. Layard, and for Londonderry, on account of the appointment of Mr. Serjeant Dowse to the Solicitor-Generalship for Ireland.

Amongst the notices given were one by Mr. Torrens, to draw attention to the political relations between this country and self-governing colonies; a question by Mr. Headlam as to what is to be done about the Courts of Justice; an intimation by Mr. Dalrymple that he will try to deal with habitual drunkards; a promise by Mr. Serjeant Simon to arraign the High Bailiff of Southwark, on the petition of Mr. Odger; and an intimation by Mr. Brewer that he should move in the matter of the working of the law relating to the houseless poor.

In reply to Lord Robert Montagu, it was stated by Mr. E. Forster that all that the Government was doing in regard to a Metropolitan Foreign Cattle Market was to continually remind the Corporation of London of the powers given to them, in this regard, by the Act of last Session.

When the report of the Address in answer to the Speech from the Throne was brought up, Mr. Haddfield asked whether the naturalisation laws would include a provision enabling aliens to acquire land in this country. Mr. Bruce replied that it would deal fully with that subject. Mr. Corrance also took occasion to complain that there was no mention in the Speech of the distress among the working classes and the increase of pauperism. The formal reception of the Address then took place.

Leave was obtained by Mr. McLaren to bring in a bill to abolish the Edinburgh annuity tax; by Mr. Cave, to renew his measure of last year relating to life assurance companies; by Sir George Jenkinson, to launch a bill to extend the provisions of the law as to stolen horses to other kinds of cattle; by Mr. P. Wykeham-Martin, to amend the game laws if he can; by Mr. McLaren, for a bill to abolish compulsory church rates in Scotland; and by Mr. Rathbone, for a measure to amend the system of remunerating attorneys.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

Lord Redesdale called the attention of the House and of the Government to the various bills lodged in this House for introduction in the present Session for the construction of street tramways. He said there was now a new system about to be introduced in dealing with such measures, which differed from that which had been advantageously applied to railways. This Session there were twenty-four schemes for tramways before the House, seven of which applied to the metropolis, the latter applying to a length of 145 miles. The tramway companies took partial possession of that which is already public property. They went to no expense about the purchase of land, except that they covenanted to keep in repair that portion of the roads which they used. In that respect there would be a saving to the public in the maintenance of that part of the road. All the provisions of the Acts hitherto passed showed that tramways were at present experimental. In the Acts passed last Session there was no restriction as to the width of the carriages, although there was a limit to the gauge of the tramway. The question became of great importance to the public. He should be sorry to interfere with persons who came forward with speculations for public improvements, but he thought that all the schemes should be postponed for the present Session until some inquiry had been made into them, all the expenses already incurred being secured to the promoters. The schemes affected so many towns besides the metropolis that there ought to be an official inquiry into them, and some rules and regulations ought to be laid down by the public authorities. He hoped that the Government would take the matter into their serious consideration, though he did not now require an answer. The Earl of Kimberley said he would communicate with the Board of Trade, and take care that the observations which Lord Redesdale had made were considered. He wished, however, to point out that, whatever consideration might be given to the subject, tramways would always be matters of local concern, and not of general national concern, as railway companies were. Earl Grey suggested that it should also be considered whether tramways ought to be in the hands of private companies, or, rather, whether they ought not to be in the hands of the municipal authorities.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

On the motion of Mr. Hart Dyke, a new writ was ordered to be issued for the election of a member of Parliament for the borough of Bridgenorth, in the room of Mr. H. Whitmore.

Mr. S. Beaumont gave notice that on Monday next he should move for leave to bring in a bill to relieve spiritual peers from attending in Parliament.

Sir H. Verney asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies what was the present political state of affairs at the Red River Settlement? Mr. Monsell said that there was every reason to believe that the armed rising in the colony was caused by a misapprehension as to the intentions of the Canadian Government. A special commissioner had been dispatched to endeavour to remove this misapprehension, and although it was premature as yet to express any decided opinion, there appeared to be good reason to believe that all differences would be adjusted without recourse to any other measures than those of mutual arrangement.

Mr. Baines asked the Postmaster-General if he was aware that the despatch of public intelligence by telegraph (including the debates on her Majesty's Speech in both Houses) had failed on Tuesday in every part of the country; if he could state the cause; and if means would be taken to prevent a recurrence of the serious inconvenience to the public? The Marquis of Hartington admitted that he was aware of the delay which had taken place on Tuesday, but the cause did not commence on Tuesday. On the acquisition of the telegraphs by the Government a large accession of business took place; and, in addition, a number of defects were caused by the unfavourable state of the weather; and an accident happened on Monday night which caused for a time the total stoppage of communication with the West of England. On Tuesday the wires were occupied for a considerable portion of the day by the transmission of the Queen's Speech, thus causing a delay in commercial messages, which, in turn, produced a delay in intelligence for the press. He felt sure that he should not appeal in vain, when he reminded the hon. member of the peculiarly difficult circumstances connected with the transfer of the whole system at once to the Government.

Leave was given to Mr. Secretary Bruce to introduce his bill of last Session relating to the regulation and inspection of mines.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer obtained leave to bring in a bill abolishing the salary to the Master of the Mint, amalgamating the office with that of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and consolidating and amending the law relating to the rules and regulations of the Mint; also a bill discontinuing the office of Registrar of Friendly Societies, and substituting for certificates a registry of friendly societies, open to public inspection.

Leave was also given to bring in the following bills:—Mr. Lock, a bill to amend the game laws of Scotland; Mr. O. Morgan, a bill to amend the burial laws; Mr. C. Forster, a bill to abolish the forfeiture of lands and goods on conviction of felony; Mr. O. Morgan, a bill to facilitate the purchase and taking of sites for places of worship and schools; Mr. T. Chambers, a bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister.

All these bills were read the first time.

THE ELECTION OF O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

Mr. Gladstone first moved that the record of the conviction of Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa for treason-felony be ordered to be entered as read.

This was agreed to.

Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to refer to the notice of the amendment which the hon. member for Mayo had given in reference to the motion which he (the right hon. gentleman) was about to make. That motion was as follows:—"That Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, returned as knight of the shire for the county of Tipperary, having been adjudged guilty of felony and sentenced to penal servitude for life, and, being now imprisoned under such sentence, is incapable of being elected as a member of this House; that the Speaker do issue his warrant for a new writ for the electing of a knight of the shire for the county of Tipperary." The

facts of the case, he contended, were as clear as possible, and the principle upon which they should be dealt with was no less clear. That being the case, any proposal for inquiry instead of action would not be becoming the dignity of that House. The writ, when issued, was for the election of a fit and proper person to serve as knight of the shire; and if a child were to be elected that election would be disregarded as no answer to the writ, and the House would therefore have no alternative but to call upon the electors to discharge their duty by the issue of a new writ. The only precedent of late years for the course now proposed to be taken was in the case of Smith O'Brien, the particulars of which the right hon. gentleman detailed. The negative to the motion which he had made would be an affirmative that a person adjudged guilty of treason-felony, and suffering imprisonment for the offence, was not a fitting and proper person to represent a constituency in the House. It was with this opinion that he desired to make the motion.

Mr. G. H. Moore, in proposing that the matter be referred to a Committee, observed that he did so without any party feeling whatever. He certainly had no expectation of inducing the House to abandon what he could see was its foregone conclusion—to set aside the election of the hon. member for Tipperary. He contended that he was the member for Tipperary until his election should be set aside, and it certainly could not be said that he had been elected by any corrupt or dishonourable influences. The hon. member then proceeded to contend that, no attainder having been passed in the case of O'Donovan Rossa, the House had no power to pronounce his disqualification; and, further, that by the Reform Act of 1868 the power of deciding upon the eligibility of a member was transferred to the Judges of the land.

Mr. Matthew seconded the amendment. The Solicitor-General and Mr. G. Hardy severally argued in favour of the course proposed by the Government.

After some further discussion, in which Sir R. Palmer, Mr. Bouvier, Mr. G. Gregory, Mr. McMahon, Mr. W. Johnston, Mr. Maguire, and other hon. members took part, the House went to a division, when Mr. Gladstone's resolution was carried by 301 to 8.

Subsequently a new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for Tipperary in the room of O'Donovan Rossa.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Duke of Marlborough has been chosen a governor of the Charterhouse, in the room of the late Earl of Derby.

The Poor-Law Board has resolved on the establishment of a number of dispensaries for the poor throughout the metropolis.

A donation of £100 has been received from the Company of Goldsmiths in aid of the funds of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Snaresbrook.

The Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, M.P., is announced to preside at the annual dinner of the London Orphan Asylum, at the London Tavern, on Wednesday next.

Sir Sydney Waterlow presided at the half-yearly meeting of the Improved Industrial Dwellings Company, at the Mansion House, on Monday. A dividend of five per cent per annum was declared.

The *Orchestra* says that it is reported that Mr. Barry Sullivan has received from "a noble lady" a cheque for £10,000, to cover his losses at the Holborn Theatre.

"The Wandering Theatians" have kindly volunteered a performance in St. George's Hall, and will produce an original drama, for the benefit of the Great Northern Hospital.

The financial condition of St. Luke's Hospital is attracting attention. The *Medical Times and Gazette* says that the expenditure exceeds the income by £1000 per annum, and since 1851 £21,542 of capital stock has been sold out.

There is no foundation for the report that it is the intention of the new Chief Commissioner of Works to propose the withdrawal of the sums of money at present spent on the flower gardens of the metropolitan parks.

The liabilities incurred on account of the petition against the return of Mr. W. H. Smith, member for Westminster, have been discharged and audited. The subscriptions amounted to £3013, and £50 was advanced by Mr. J. T. Carr.

A donation of £50 has been received from the Company of Goldsmiths, and £21 from the Company of Merchant Taylors, in aid of the fund for erecting schools for children of seamen and others in connection with St. Paul's, Dock-street, the church for seamen of the port of London.

On Wednesday night the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of the Honourable Artillery Company entertained the Prince and Princess of Wales at a ball, at the well-known Armoury House, the headquarters of this ancient corps, in Finsbury. We intend to give illustrations of the entertainment next week.

At a conference of ministers of various religious denominations, held on Wednesday, at St. John's College, a report was read discouraging the operation of independent action in the relief of the distress at the East-End, and urging the adoption of concerted action between the charitably disposed and the boards of guardians.

An education conference, to which clergymen of all Protestant denominations were invited, has taken place at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chief resolution passed was one pledging the meeting to resist any settlement in the present Session which threatened a compromise to any serious extent of the principles of the Birmingham League.

An enthusiastic meeting was held on Monday night at the Hanover-square Rooms, to express sympathy with the sufferers by those proceedings which have been known as the Welsh political evictions. Mr. Morley, M.P., took the chair; and amongst the speakers were Mr. H. Richard, M.P.; Mr. Osborne Morgan, M.P.; Mr. Sartoris, M.P.; and Mr. Serjeant Parry.

The desirability of an increased control on the part of the State over friendly societies was the subject of a conference, on Thursday week, at the Working Men's Club and Institute Union. Proposals were made for a further and more stringent legislation on the subject, so as to give the members greater confidence in, and easier control over, the management of societies.

The guardians of St. Pancras, at a meeting held on Monday, declined to take proceedings against Dr. Ellis, on the ground that they had not asked for further inquiry into his conduct. The Poor-Law Board, with reference to school accommodation, state that there ought to be room for all the children in the unions or parishes comprised in the district.

Dr. Seaton has called the attention of the Mile-end guardians to the progressive mortality from smallpox in their district, and recommends a more stringent enforcement of the Vaccination Act. It was stated by the clerk of the guardians, at their last meeting, that while the births in six months numbered 1715, only 731 vaccination papers had been used.

Headed by Sir C. W. Dilke, M.P., a deputation from the National Education League waited on the Lord Mayor, on Wednesday, to ask his Lordship to preside over a public meeting at the Egyptian Hall. It was incidentally stated by the hon. member for Chelsea that the subscriptions to the league now amounted to £54,000, and that it numbered 10,000 members. The Lord Mayor complied with the request of the deputation.

The annual meeting of the governors and supporters of St. Mark's Hospital for the Treatment of Fistula was held, on Thursday, at the London Tavern—Mr. R. Martin, the treasurer, in the chair. The report showed that the committee had been compelled to reduce the number of beds for patients from thirty-four to twenty-two, the necessary expenses of the hospital exceeding the average income by £1000 per annum. One hundred patients had been refused admission during the year; but 1546 patients had been under treatment. The total income had been £5428, and the disbursements had been £5208. The endowment and invested funds now stood at £8000.

On Wednesday evening Earl De Grey and Ripon, K.G., presided over the annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors among the students of the evening classes of the Birkbeck Literary Institution. The prizes awarded were for languages, arithmetic, bookkeeping, mathematics, history, and various scientific subjects, the Whitworth Exhibition of £25 being gained by Mr. James Morris.

Princess Claudine, elder sister of Prince Teck, is now on a visit to the Prince and Princess Mary of Cambridge. On Saturday her Highness, accompanied by her brother, paid a visit to the City, and were conducted by the Lord Mayor over the Guildhall, inspecting the various objects of antiquarian and historical interest stored in that ancient edifice. Their Highnesses afterwards went over the Tower of London.

At a meeting of the Court of Common Council on Thursday an elaborate service of silver plate was presented to Mr. Deputy Fry, chairman of the Improvement Committee, as a mark of the high appreciation entertained by the Court of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Fry throughout the execution of the Holborn valley improvement works. The Lord Mayor made the presentation. The service of plate consists of a handsome centrepiece, two candle-labrs, six assiettes montés, and a large oval salver.

The annual court of governors of the Marine Society and Training-ship Waspit was held, on Thursday week, at the offices, in Bishopsgate-street—the Earl of Romney in the chair. The committee reported their satisfaction at having been enabled to increase the number of boys under training on board the Waspit at Woolwich to 180. During the past year 328 poor and distressed boys had been admitted into the training-ship, and 275 sent to sea, 103 of the last-mentioned having been received into the Royal Navy.

The annual pigeon show by the members of the National Pouter Society, which consists of a union of the forces of the late Philo-Peristeron and the National Columbarian Societies, was held, on Tuesday, at the Crystal Palace. Nearly 1000 birds were exhibited, being an advance of about a hundred over the numbers of last year. Some carriers, it was stated, had come from Ostend to London in seven hours and a half, one of the birds having flown a distance of 579 miles in fourteen hours nineteen minutes.

The forty-second annual meeting of the governors of the Royal Free Hospital, Gray's-inn-road, was held in the board-room, on Thursday week—Mr. James Hopgood in the chair. The report stated that the income from all sources amounted to £12,128, being the largest sum ever received during a similar period since the foundation of the hospital. There was a slight decrease in the annual subscriptions, but the donations had amounted to £2617 more than in 1868. The sum derived from legacies was also considerably above the average, being £4973. The number of beds had been increased from forty, at the date of the last report, to seventy-four, and it was contemplated to further increase them to ninety or a hundred.

The forty-ninth annual general court of the governors of the Charing-cross Hospital was held, in their board-room, on Wednesday. The report of the council, who congratulated the governors on the improved condition of the affairs of the hospital, stated that during the year there had been admitted for relief 1144 in-patients and 16,803 out-patients, including 3523 cases of accident and emergency. The total amount received from every source during the same period had been £29561, being £2744 in excess of 1868. The total amount expended in the year past had been £26879. The council acknowledged the receipt of some large donations, including one of £50 from her Majesty and £1000 under the initials "W. L. N.," as well as legacies.

Yesterday week several members of the British Association waited upon the Lord President of the Council and Mr. Forster to urge the appointment of a Royal Commission of inquiry into the relations of the State to scientific instruction and investigation, and to represent the conviction of the Council that no such inquiry would be complete which did not include the action of the State in relation to scientific education, and the effects of that action upon independent educational institutions. The views of the deputation were conveyed by several speakers, amongst whom were Professor Stokes, the president; Professor Huxley, the president-elect; and Dr. Williamson. Earl De Grey, while confessing that he was not convinced of the necessity for the issue of a Royal Commission, promised to consult his colleagues before arriving at a decision.

The Secretary of the Middlesex Hospital requests the publication of the following letter, received by him from New York, dated Jan. 25:—"Sir,—My attention has been directed to the appeal for assistance which appeared in your advertisement in the *Times* of the 25th ult.; and inclosed is a draught for £20, as a small contribution to that object. When a child I remember visiting the hospital to see a beloved and afflicted mother, who, from the inability of her children to provide medical and other attentions, was compelled to become a temporary inmate. On that occasion she was kindly and skilfully cared for, and died in 1839, many years afterwards. In 1832 I emigrated to the United States, and, having with difficulty completed my education, eventually, in professional pursuits, acquired property which enables me to contribute to an institution which afforded a free asylum for my mother in the days of her affliction and destitution.—Yours truly, G. H. P."

A deputation of the Deptford Relief Society, formed for the purpose of aiding the discharged dockyard hands to emigrate, waited on the Lord Mayor on Monday. It was stated during the interview that 500 persons at Deptford were ready to emigrate, and had promised to refund all advances made to them.—A meeting connected with the emigration movement was held at Woolwich on Monday evening, when gratifying statements relative to the working of the local relief association for discharged Government artisans were made.—Lord Enfield, M.P., presided on Monday night at a meeting held in Chelsea, with the object of promoting an organised system of emigration, to counteract the present wide-spread dearth of employment.—At a meeting of the executive committee of the British and Colonial Emigration Society, on Wednesday, the Lord Mayor enforced the necessity of combating a prevalent feeling that the State was disposed to grant aid to emigration. This tended materially to retard the subscriptions, which now amounted to about £5600, including the £2250 conditionally promised by Messrs. Fruhling and Goschen.

On Wednesday the annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the members of the Female School of Art was held in the theatre of the South Kensington Museum, under the presidency of Sir Stafford Northcote. There was a very large assemblage of art-students present. The proceedings opened with the reading of a statement by Mr. Valpy respecting the work of the institution during the year. From this statement it appeared that the present number of students on the books was 122, while at the close of the summer session the number was 141. The prizes, which were very numerous, were then distributed. The Queen's gold medal was given last, Miss Pocock being the winner. The chairman said he remembered, in its earliest infancy, when the school was not so much a matter of pride as a reproach to the Government. When he was connected with the Board of Trade, they were being constantly attacked, and very justly, for the inadequate provision made for that particular department, and he almost blushed for the neglect when he saw Mr. Redgrave, Mr. Cole, and other gentlemen present. At one time it was urged as an objection to such schools that they would injure private teaching; but the result has proved the contrary, there being now a greater demand than ever for tuition; and those only have suffered whose teaching was not worth having. While he hoped that technical education would be promoted and advanced in the country, those pressing for its development should not forget the maintenance and improvement of instruction of another kind—literary education. Unless, therefore, the young ladies cultivated their minds they could not improve in design, which involved imagination and invention. For his own part, with the approval of the committee, he should be happy to give a prize for an essay on some subject connected with the art, as he wished the literary faculty developed simultaneously with the artistic. Sir Digby Wyatt, Mr. Cole, Professor Donaldson, and Mr. Goodwin also addressed the meeting.



THE BAMBINO OF THE ARA CÆLI, AT ROME.

(SEE PAGE 174.)

WONFORD HOUSE RETREAT, EXETER.

This new building of a local institution for the insane was opened last summer by the president, the Earl of Devon, and is now a home for the patients who had before resided at Bowhill House, Exeter. The institution was founded in the year 1801, at the suggestion of the Rev. James Manning, Presbyterian minister, and under the patronage of Bishop Buller.

The affairs of the institution are under the control of a committee of donors, who meet weekly, and admit patients on terms suitable to their circumstances. The officers are all paid by salary, so that no one connected with the institution has the slightest interest in the payments made by patients.

The aim of all intrusted with the responsibility of erecting this mansion, for such it must be called, has been that it should partake of the character of a home, and not of an

asylum. The dining, drawing, music, and billiard rooms are all handsome, and well furnished; and there are suites of rooms, in both divisions of the house, for single patients, which give almost the privacy of separate dwellings. In short, Wonford House not only affords all the comforts of a first-class private asylum, but combines the universally recognised advantages of a public institution.

Wonford House is situated on elevated ground in the parish of



WONFORD HOUSE, EXETER, RETREAT FOR THE INSANE.



STONE FORT, RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.

Heavitree, within a mile of the city of Exeter. The front of the building, 480 ft. in length, commands extensive views of Haldon and the valley of the Exe; indeed, from some of the windows Exmouth and the sea are visible. The east wing overlooks the pretty village of Wonford, while the west has a view of the old cathedral and the suburbs of the city. From every side the prospect is charming, and can scarcely be surpassed even in the beautiful county of Devon. The design of the building was prepared by the late Mr. Cross; and the works have been executed by Messrs. Moass and Sons, builders, Exeter, at a cost of about £35,000. The stone used in the building is Westleigh, a limestone raised near Tiverton, which, possessing the advantage of a blue shade, is less cold in appearance than the white limestone of Babbicombe. All the windows are dressed with Bath stone.

THE RED RIVER INSURRECTION.

The revolt of the French and Indian half-breeds in the Lake Winnipeg district of the Red River Settlement, in consequence of the transfer of their territory from the administration of the Hudson's Bay Company to that of the Dominion of Canada, has been noticed in this Journal. We lately gave a view of the country near Pembina, on the line of southern boundary between the British territory and the State of Dacotah, belonging to the American Union. The two illustrations now engraved, from sketches by Captain Armstrong, 63rd Regiment, are views of the Stone Fort and Upper Fort Garry, in the district held by the insurgents. It is reported, under date of the 21st ult., that great meetings have been held at Fort Garry, the stronghold of the insurgents, on two successive days (the

19th and 20th), the leading men of all parties in the settlement being present. There was also present Mr. Donald Smith, agent of the Hudson's Bay Company, and he read a despatch of the Canadian Government appointing him Commissioner for inquiry into the causes of the insurrection; and also a despatch of the Governor-General of the Dominion to Earl Granville, which spoke in a reassuring manner of the character of the conflict at the Red River. The reading of these despatches caused great satisfaction among those present; and it was finally decided to appoint twenty English and twenty French representatives, to hold a convention on Jan. 25, in order to decide on the course best calculated to promote the welfare of the country. Riel, the commander-in-chief of the insurgent forces, supported the plan. It is hoped that the dispute will be ended without bloodshed.



UPPER FORT GARRY, RED RIVER SETTLEMENT.

MR. RUSKIN ON ART.

The Slade Professor of Fine Arts, Mr. John Ruskin, M.A., Christ Church, delivered his inaugural lecture in the Sheldonian Theatre, Oxford, on Tuesday afternoon, when the capacious edifice was filled with as large an audience as was ever seen at an Oxford public lecture, a great many ladies being present, together with the Vice-Chancellor, in his official capacity, and many of the senior members of the University. The attendance of numbers of undergraduates testified to the universal interest that Mr. Ruskin's proposed lectures had excited.

Mr. Ruskin, who was much applauded, commenced by stating how conscious he was of the importance of the task he had in hand. These lectures were to commence a new era in University education; the study of fine art was now introduced at Oxford. The importance of that study he then explained. He said he looked forward to the time when, in the Universities and in our chief schools, this branch of education would cease to be neglected. He enlarged upon the beneficial effects of the study of art upon the character of a nation; he showed how true it was that the art is the true exponent of the ethical condition of a people. The importance, then, that this study should be properly directed for this reason was evident; but there was another reason equally urgent. Each nation is peculiarly adapted to excel in certain schools of art, and if energy be exerted in a direction where excellence is unattainable, much power is necessarily wasted—much improvement is lost to the country. Now, in England it may be noticed that our artists never excel in that style which may be called theological and sublime; this was chiefly owing to a grossness in our nature, our greatest men having never regarded what was foul with the same abhorrence as did such men as Dante. Again, we fail in highly-finished decorative designs; our peculiar habits of mind necessitate this. We live in an atmosphere of too much care and anxiety to be able to give that entire devotion to the subject necessary to success. On the other hand, we show very great excellence in portrait-painting, in delineating home scenes, animal life, and landscapes. Now, in these branches of art ought our studies to be encouraged, and we ought to avoid as much as possible attempting to fancy we admire that which we feel to be above us, or, rather, out of our line. He intended, with the assistance of the authorities, arranging in the Taylor Gallery a collection of paintings or prints indexed, so as to show the chief points which are really beautiful in different styles of art. In his first course of lectures he would first examine three landscapes of Turner. He would then examine copies of animals, and point out the peculiar beauties inherent in the originals, as well as the necessity for accurate copying. He went so far as to express the hope that he might soon make some of our English youth prefer to look at a bird to shooting it, prefer to make wild animals tame to making tame animals wild. He then pointed out the splendid future England may have, with her splendid legacies of glory spreading over a thousand years to call her to fresh exertions. She may direct the world; but, in order to do that aright, she must first direct herself. Let her in every way encourage all that will ennoble and raise the moral character. Let her, therefore, improve the taste for art. Let her educate her sons in everything that will make them men, and let those sons remember that England still expects every man to do his duty.

Mr. Ruskin left the rostrum amidst prolonged applause.

The special subjects of the several lectures of the talented Professor will be:—Feb. 15, "The Relation of Art to Religion;" Feb. 22, "The Relation of Art to Morals;" March 1, "The Relation of Art to Use;" March 8, "Line;" March 15, "Light;" March 22, "Colour."

The delegates of the English municipalities, before leaving Brussels, placed in the hands of M. Anspach, the Burgomaster, 3000*l.* for the poor.

An Admiralty order directs the sale of several war-steamer by public auction—viz., the screw-sloop *Mutine*, 822 tons, 200-horse power; the screw gun-vessel *Assurance*, 681 tons, 200-horse power; the screw gun-vessel *Penguin*, 431 tons, 80-horse power; the screw gun-boat *Hyena*, 235 tons, 60-horse power; the steam-ship *Cæsar*, 276 tons, 400-horse power; and the steam-ship *Algiers*, 3340 tons, 600-horse power.

During the past year 8000 seamen have been inmates of the Liverpool Sailors' Home, and have deposited £34,000 in the savings bank. At the meeting of the institution on Tuesday it was complained that "crimping" was again on the increase on the Mersey in consequence of the withdrawal of one of the four river police-boats placed there four years ago for the purpose of its repression. A representation was ordered to be made to the Board of Trade.

Mr. Auberon Herbert, at a meeting held at Penzance, on Wednesday, advocated the scheme of the Birmingham League. He said that compulsory education was desirable. As to carrying it out, it would be necessary only to hint at the duty of educating their children to those who otherwise would not be inclined to perform it. The Rev. Prebendary Hedgland urged the meeting not to pledge itself to any particular system until some medium between the Birmingham and Manchester schemes had been hit upon.

When the Metropolitan Asylums Board determined upon the erection of the new buildings at Caterham and Leavesden, the approximate cost was given at £257,000. The expenditure has, however, exceeded the estimate by about £15,000, and, condemnatory of this excess, a strongly-worded letter has been received from the Poor-Law Board. The managers of the asylums, at their meeting on Saturday, adopted a series of resolutions, reminding the authorities at Whitehall that the cost of the buildings was only six per cent in advance of the estimates, and pointing out that the asylums board had exercised all possible economy.

The first of a series of Tuesday evening lectures in connection with the Young Men's Christian Association was delivered this week in the lecture-room of the institution, Aldersgate-street. The chair was taken by Mr. Edwin Shipton, and the lecture was delivered by the Rev. W. Y. Thompson, M.A. He selected for his subject "The Huguenots in England," upon which he gave an inter-

esting address, pointing out the condition of the Huguenots in their own country before they were driven out of it, the way in which they settled in this land, what they brought with them, and the benefits they conferred on England, and which had helped to raise England to her present greatness.

The return of the orders of contribution issued by the Poor-Law Board for the half year ended Lady Day, 1869, under the provisions of the Metropolitan Common Poor Act, have been completed. By this it appears that the parishes of the east of London have largely benefited by the operation of the Act. Bethnal-green was called upon to pay £2590, and received £3937; Hackney paid £6143, and received £5766; Shoreditch paid £4468, and received £2922; City of London paid £25,657, and received £14,167; Whitechapel paid £3064, and received £6999; St. George's-in-the-East paid £2071, and received £4370; Poplar paid £5586, and received £6721; Stepney paid £2757, and received £5821; Mile-end Old Town paid £2841, and received £4147: total, exclusive of the City of London, £33,598 paid, and £51,933 received. In the previous half year £26,399 was paid, and £43,071 received.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS.

(From our City Correspondent.)

There has been a cheerful feeling in the Stock Markets throughout the week, and an almost general advance has taken place in prices. The attempted disturbances in Persia had the effect of temporarily checking the upward movement; but the abundance of money here, and the prospect of lower prices for both wheat and cotton, have had the effect of stimulating speculation. Consols have, accordingly, advanced to 92½ for Money, and 92½ to 92½ for the Account; Reduced and New Three per Cents are 92½ to 92½; India Five per Cents, 111½ to 112; India Bonds, 20s. to 25s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, March, 1s. dis. to 4s. prem.; Ditto, June, par to 5s. prem.

According to the *Levant Herald* of Feb. 2, the arrangements relative to the Roumelian railways had been completed, and the shares of the new company will soon be offered to the public of Constantinople, by the agency of the Imperial Ottoman Bank and the Crédit Général Ottoman. Heavy sales of general debt had been made; probably in anticipation and for reinvestment in the new security. The Malich had contracted a fresh loan of half a million, at 10 per cent, against Treasury Bonds, at six months' date, in order to meet the necessary payments on taking over the ironroads from the Mersey. This transaction had excited general disgust, occurring as it did so soon after the issue of the recent loan, when the Porte should not have been in need of funds.

Telegrams from New York bring some interesting information in regard to the discreditable tactics of the Erie clique. The first parcel of stamped shares sent out from this side had arrived out, but the company—or, rather, the party which controls the company—had refused to receive them for registration. A notarial protest was accordingly levied, and Fisk's party responded by closing the books altogether, so that no transfers whatever can now be made. No doubt sufficient legal authority has been obtained for pursuing this course; but an appeal to the superior courts is now inevitable, and a termination to the disgraceful state of things that has been allowed to exist for so long a time past may then be looked for.

The report of the Mediterranean Extension Telegraph Company, to be presented on the 15th inst., states that the receipts have amounted to £10,838, against £8353 in 1868. The directors take a hopeful view of the concern, and "have every reason to believe that in August they will be in a position to resume the payment of dividends." The usual distribution of 8s. per share—equal to eight per cent per annum—on the preference capital will be made.

The prospectus of the Colombo Gas and Water Company (Limited) has been issued, with a capital of £75,000, in £10 shares, the object of the concern being, as its name implies, to supply the town of Colombo with gas and water.

Further additions have been made to the mining share list by the issue of the prospectus of the Cardigan Bay Consols Mining Company (Limited) and of the Clara Consols Silver Lead Mining Company (Limited), also situated in Cardiganshire, the former having a capital of £32,000, and of the latter £25,000, in £5 shares. The arrivals of specie have been to a fair average extent, but only a small proportion has been sent into the Bank. Nevertheless, this week's return shows an increase of nearly £150,000, owing principally to the payment of taxes, on which account the Government balance has also increased to the extent of £300,000, or thereabouts. There has been a fair demand for accommodation in connection with the Stock Exchange settlement, but the amount of commercial paper floated is still small. The tendency of the discount rates has accordingly been downwards, and the open market minimum, which has been fully equal to the Bank rate for some weeks past, has receded to 2½ per cent. There is a steady disposition to take good long-dated paper, which is in demand on Continental account.

On the Continent the value of money has varied but little, and the accumulation of specie in the Bank of France has shown no symptoms of important decrease. The open-market rate in Paris is 2½, and in Frankfurt 3½ per cent.

The exchanges have shown no material variation. The French exchange continues to advance almost imperceptibly; otherwise there is no feature to notice. Foreign Government Bonds have been in active request, and an almost general advance has taken place in prices. Large transactions have taken place in Russian scrip, which has been done at 8½ prem.; while the Chilean has advanced to 1 to 1½ prem. Brazilian of 1865 are quoted at 88 to 89½; Egyptian, 1864, 76½ to 77½; Italian, 1861, 53½ to 54½; Mexican, 1861, 76½ to 77½; Russian, 1866, 90½ to 91½; Ditto Nicolai, 67½ to 68½; New Spanish, 27½ to 28½; Turkish Five per Cents, 43½ to 44½; Ditto "Muttons," 67 to 67½; Turkish Scrip, 4 to 4½ prem.

American Government Securities have ruled very firm, and prices are again higher on the week. Five-Twenty Bonds are now 87 to 87½; and Ten-Forty Bonds, 84½ to 85½. Erie Shares have remained at 19½ to 20½; while Illinois Central Railway Shares have been in request, at daily advancing prices.

Considerable excitement has prevailed in the market for Telegraph Shares, for which there has been a great rush. The quotations have varied considerably, fluctuating from hour to hour; but the general result of the movements has been very favourable to holders. Telegraph Construction shares have advanced largely, while Silver's Indianrubber Company shares have been eagerly purchased. Quotations are as follow:—Anglo-American, 17½ to 18½; Anglo-Mediterranean, 22 to 22½; British Indian Extension, 6 to 6½; Falmouth and Gibraltar, 12½ to 13½; Mediterranean Extension, 8 to 8½; French Cable, 17 to 17½; West India, 1 to 1½ dis.; Telegraph Construction, 45 to 45½; Indianrubber, Gutta-percha, &c., 70 to 70½.

In Colonial Government Securities there has been very little doing, but the quotations have been well maintained. Joint-stock Bank Shares have changed hands to a fair extent, at about last week's prices:—Agra A, 11½ to 12½; Anglo-Egyptian, 24½ to 25½; Imperial Ottoman, 23 to 23½; London Chartered of Australia, 23½ to 24½; Union of Australia, 46 to 47.

Home Railway Stocks have been in active demand, and the quotations for the new account show a considerable improvement in most instances. Many of the leading lines have been in request, and a cheerful feeling pervades the market in regard to the future prospects of railway property.

Ordinary Stocks and Shares.—Caledonian, 78 to 78½; Great Eastern, 38½ to 39; Great Northern, 116 to 117; Ditto A, 118 to 118½; Great Western, 64 to 64½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 128 to 128½; London and Brighton,

44 to 44½; London and North-Western, 121 to 121½; Metropolitan, 78 to 78½; Midland, 124 to 124½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 127½ to 128½; Ditto, York, 127 to 127½; and South-Eastern, 77 to 77½.

British Possessions.—Bombay and Baroda, 101½ to 103; East Indian, 109½ to 110½; Great Indian Peninsula, 108½ to 109½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 14½ to 15; Great Western of Canada, 15½ to 16½; Madras, 106 to 107; and Scinde, 104½ to 105½.

The prospectus of the Almada and Pinto Consolidated Silver Mining Company, with a capital of £130,000, in £1 shares, has been issued. The West Chiverton Mine Company—capital £30,000, in £2 10s. shares—has also been announced.

A French company has been incorporated for the construction of a submarine cable between France and Algiers, the capital being £200,000. The contract has been given to the Telegraph Construction Company.

The London Depot Carriage Company, with a capital of £100,000 in £10 shares has been announced, the object of which is to provide London with suitable street carriages.

The return of the Bank of England shows the following results when compared with the previous week:—

A decrease of circulation of ...	£452,691
An increase of public deposits of ...	1,150,132
A decrease of other deposits of ...	2,308,119
An increase of Government securities of ...	190,820
A decrease of other securities of ...	2,217,954
An increase of bullion of ...	144,706
An increase of rest of ...	7,650
An increase of reserve of ...	632,476

The circulation, including post bills, is now £23,259,687; public deposits amount to £7,377,812; and private deposits to £18,792,791. The securities held represent £33,149,892; and the stock of bullion is £19,631,433. The rest stands at £3,371,540.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Monday).—There was extreme dullness in the wheat trade to-day. The arrival of a large number of wheat-laden vessels off ports of call had the effect of depressing prices and of causing millers to hold back. The quality of the samples was improved; nevertheless, sales could only be effected at a decline of 2s. to 3s. per quarter, and even at this reduction the business transacted was very moderate. Foreign wheat sold in retail at 1s. to 2s. per quarter less money. Barley was dull, and 1s. lower for all descriptions. Oats gave way 6d. to 1s., while beans could be bought at a decline of 1s. per quarter. Peas, however, were unchanged. Maize was dull of sale, and 1s. lower. In flour there was very little doing, but Norfolks could be bought at 1s. to 2s. less money.

Wednesday.—The prevalence of frosty weather imparted a firmer tone to the wheat trade to-day, and factors appeared less anxious to realise. Prices, however, remained without improvement, and the transactions were very limited in both English and foreign produce. Flour was dull, and without change. All kinds of spring corn sold slowly, at the reduced currencies of Monday last.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 1100; barley, 490; beans, 140; peas, 30 qrs. Foreign: Wheat, 1010; barley, 920; oats, 5710; maize, 4680 qrs.; flour, 230 sacks and 3670 barrels.

English Currency.—White wheat, 38s. to 40s.; red ditto, 38s. to 42s.; barley, 25s. to 39s.; malt, 48s. to 63s.; rye, 31s. to 32s.; oats, 15s. to 23s.; beans, 32s. to 42s.; peas, 31s. to 39s. per qr.; flour, 27s. to 43s. (nominal) per sack.

Imperial Averages of Grain.—Wheat, 62,115 qrs. sold at 42s. 2d.; barley, 47,947 qrs. at 35s. 3d.; oats, 4760 qrs. at 20s. 8d. per quarter.

Bread.—The present prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; and of household ditto from 5½d. to 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Seeds.—The near approach of spring has caused a return of activity in the demand for seeds, and prices have been well supported. Linseed and rapeseed have ruled quiet, but firm.

New white turnip, 15s. to 18s.; swede, 16s. to 19s. per bushel; foreign new tares, 38s. to 40s.; canary, 56s. to 60s.; hempseed, 44s. to 48s.; sowing linseed, 68s. to 70s.; crushing ditto, 60s. to 64s.; rapeseed, 60s. to 63s. per quarter. Linseed cakes—English, £11 0s. to £11 10s.; foreign, £10 10s. to £11 0s.; rape cakes, £6 10s. to £7 10s. per ton.

Tea.—There has been a moderate business passing in most descriptions of tea, at about stationary currencies. Sugar.—The market has ruled dull for both raw and refined sugars, with a general downward tendency in prices. Stock, 73,167 tons against 73,293 tons in 1869.

Coffee.—There has been a steady inquiry for all descriptions of coffee, and values have ruled firm. Stock, 21,416 tons, against 17,652 tons in 1869.

Rice has ruled dull, and without improvement in value. Provisions.—The butter market was dull at the opening of the week; but on the return of frosty weather a better feeling prevailed. The transactions in both Irish and foreign descriptions have been limited. Friesland is quoted at 13½s. to 13s. 6d.; Zwoile and Kampa, 12s. to 13s.; Holstein and Kiel, 7s. to 14s.; Sar, 8s. to 9s.; French, 9s. to 15s. per cwt. Bacon has ruled quiet, and all inferior brands have given way 5s. to 6s. per cwt. Hamburg cure has sold at 67s. to 69s., landed, for light weights. Beef has continued scarce, and has been firmly held. Hams have tended downwards in value.

Spirits.—There is no change to report in the market, prices being nominal for brandy, gin, and rum. Stock of rum, 21,897 tons, against 25,333 tons, last year.

Hay and Straw.—The trade has been depressed, and our quotations have been to 80s.; inferior ditto, 60s. to 70s.; Rowen, 50s. to 65s.; prime clover, 115s. to 120s.; inferior ditto, 100s. to 110s.; prime second-cut clover, 100s. to 110s.; inferior ditto, 80s. to 90s.; and straw, 28s. to 30s. per load.

Wool.—Pending the near approach of the colonial wool sales, there has been very little inquiry for English wool; nevertheless, staplers have shown no disposition to make any concession, and prices are therefore unaltered.

Potatoes.—The supplies on sale have been in excess of the demand, and the tendency of prices has been towards increased ease.

Hops.—Choice hops have now become scarce; and, although the transactions during the week have not been extensive, prices have almost imperceptibly advanced 5s. per cwt. Inferior samples, however, have been altogether neglected.

Oils.—Linseed oil has ruled steady, at £31, spot; English brown rape, £41 15s. to £42; refined, £44; foreign, £45 10s. Olive and coconut oils have continued firm.

Tallow.—Y.C. has shown more firmness, and the spot quotation is now 40s. 3d. to 40s. 6d. The price for the last three months is 40s. 9d. to 47s.

Coin.—Newcastle, 15s. 3d. to 18s. 6d.; Sunderland, 16s. 3d. to 18s. 6d.; Hartlepool and West Hartlepool, 18s.; Blyth, Scotch, Welsh, and York, 18s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday).—About an average supply of home-fed beasts was on sale here to-day, and the show of foreign descriptions was seasonably good. The trade was firm, although no activity was apparent, and Monday's prices were maintained. Sheep were in moderate supply, and the trade was steady, at late rates. Calves, which were in but moderate supply, changed hands at previous quotations. Very little change took place in the value of pork. Prime beef realised 5s. to 5s. 2d.; and prime mutton, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 10d. per 8lb.

Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. 0d. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 5s. 2d.; quality, 4s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled, 5s. 2d. to 6s. 0d.; prime Southdown, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 10d.; large to coarse calves, 4s. 2d. to 5s.; prime small ditto, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; large hogs, 4s. 6d. to 6s. 4d.; neat small porkers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 10d.; quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supplies: Beasts, 831; sheep, 4535; calves, 130; pigs, 15. Foreign: Beasts, 114; sheep, 1090; calves, 105.

Metropolitan Meat Market. Beef from 3s. to 4s. 10d.; mutton, 3s. 2d. to 5s. 0d.; veal, 4s. 3d. to 6s. 8d.; pork, 3s. 4d. to 6s. 0d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

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THE LADIES' GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS



SCENE FROM "TWIXT AXE AND CROWN," AT THE QUEEN'S THEATRE.

THE LADIES' GALLERY, HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Peers have a right to be present at the debates in the House of Lords, and a place is assigned to them which is every way calculated for seeing and being seen—and for hearing, as well as anyone can hear in that acoustically difficult chamber. But ladies are admitted into the House of Commons on the utmost sufferance, extended even to the point of suffering on their part. The tradition of relegating such a female audience, as a certain enthusiasm collected to listen to the political exertions of the Third Estate, to the "ventilator" of the old House seems to have influenced the arrangements which have been made for the reception—we cannot say accommodation—of ladies in the present chamber. High up above the Speaker's chair and over the Reporters' Gallery there has been, so to speak, scooped a small suite of apartments, which have been fitted up on the architectural principle which applies to dens, in some respects, and in others to the cages in which Oriental women are, or used to be, generally confined. A gilt latticed screen is erected in front of the place where the ladies sit, through which it is possible to hear, but through which, at one time, it was not easy to see, owing to the thick network of ornamentation of which the lattice was composed. For some time the ladies were in the habit of forcing bits of the brasswork, such as fleurs-de-lys, roses, thistles, and shamrock, out of their place, which fell in a gentle shower into the gallery beneath. This was so persistent a device for opening-up adequate peep-holes that all the decorative work was removed; and, only the outline of the lattice remaining, there is a tolerable view obtained by the occupants of the best seats. The Ladies' Gallery is entered by a side door in a corridor leading from the committee-rooms apparently to nowhere; but a diligent searcher may in time find a side-door leading to a staircase leading outwards to New Palace-yard. In passing he may have observed a red curtain over a door, and this is the entrance to the Ladies' Gallery proper, to which access is obtained by a tortuous and lengthy staircase, beginning at a door in the corner of the Commons' court, hard by the Speaker's house. On entering the particular room appropriated to ladies, there will be found a small, meanly-furnished ante-room on the left, passing which and ascending two or three steps, a door is reached, and this gone through, there is to be seen one section of the ladies' "den." Before you is the lattice, and in the closest proximity are ranged, in three tiers, twenty-one chairs. The elevation of this apartment is very small; it is dark—kept so purposely, it is believed; and, as has been hinted, the occupants of the front row of chairs can see and hear tolerably well. As to those who sit behind—why, they may see the Strangers' Gallery opposite, and they may catch snatches of sentences coming from a clear and loud speaker. On the extreme left of the passage is another door, which admits to another den, exactly the same as the other in all respects; and this is all. There is great competition for places in the Ladies' Gallery, and members are obliged to enter their names in a book kept for the purpose by the Sergeant-at-Arms, sometimes weeks before admission can be obtained. It should be said that over the entrance in the gallery, conspicuous in every way, is a placard containing a request that the strictest "silence be observed." It need hardly be said that this mandate is curiously disregarded; and sometimes the chatter in this quasi region of silence is such as to overpower the voices of orators, and to cause stenography to be a difficulty. Now and again there have been overt demonstrations in the Ladies' Gallery, and notably last Session, on the occasion of the passing of the second reading of the bill to legalise marriage with a deceased wife's sister, there were loud applause, feminine cheering, clapping of hands, and rapping of fans. A generation ago Mr. Grantley Berkeley used to make an annual motion for placing the ladies in the Commons under the same advantages as spectators as are the Peers in the Lords, but nothing ever came of it. Last Session Mr. Henry Herbert made a like motion; but somehow he himself took such a comic view of the matter that the House caught the infection, and the attempt was laughed away, notwithstanding that Mr. Layard, then Chief Commissioner of Works, promised to do what he could. But he has gone, and the Ladies' Gallery remains in its normal den-like condition.

SCENE FROM "TWIXT AXE AND CROWN."

Our illustration presents one of the most effective situations in Mr. Tom Taylor's new historical drama, now being performed at the Queen's, and which seems likely to secure the patronage of the public. The scene is in the great hall of Ashbridge Manor, whither the Princess Elizabeth has retired, far from the annoyances of the Court. Still, however, she fears the machinations of her sister, Mary, and knows herself to be under espionage. Greater, therefore, is her trouble when she finds that she has been followed by Edward Courtenay, whose imprudent love would fain make her a party to a conspiracy. Meanwhile the contrivances of Mary are proceeding, and Sir John Brydges is commissioned to secure her person. Elizabeth is at first inclined to resist; but Courtenay reappears on the scene, and, for the clearance of her own fame, she is compelled to repudiate his services, and to declare her ignorance of his being on the spot. Mrs. Rousby proves fully equal to the situation, and produces a great effect by aid of her attitude and gesture, both of which are appropriate to the occasion. Mrs. Rousby gives every promise of becoming a distinguished actress.

THE SALLE DES PAS-PERDUS OF THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

This salle, where the deputies of the Corps Législatif and their friends, with the more celebrated Parisian and provincial journalists, assemble before the sitting of the Chamber, and which answers to the lobby of our own House of Commons, is named after the hall of the Palais de Justice, in which suitors and their counsel engage in consultation, or wander up and down while awaiting the decisions of the Judges. It is a long, sombre chamber, the walls of which, ornamented with imitation pilasters after the style of the first empire, are overpowered by a particularly heavy-looking ceiling and cornice. On one side is a row of tall windows, shaded by thick green velvet curtains, facing which are two sets of sliding doors forming the entrances to the chamber itself, with a colossal statue of Minerva between them. At each end of the salle is a group of statuary after the antique; and a table covered with green cloth, for the convenience of deputies and others who wish to write notes, with a few benches, constitute the sole furniture of the apartment. Shortly after one o'clock in the afternoon the salle commences to fill, one of the first arrivals being generally M. Thiers, always looking the same, with his short, rotund, yet active figure, his white hair, and his spectacles. Soon the different sections of the Chamber begin to collect in groups. In one of these, for instance, may be seen Henri Rochefort, with his pale and intelligent face, talking with MM. Bancel, Jules Ferry, and other "irreconcilables;" while Emile Ollivier, the new Minister, Jules Favre, with his commanding figure, grisly beard, and untidy hair, and Jules Simon, the philanthropist and freetrader, will, perhaps, form another. Scattered about the salle are other deputies and the chief contributors to the Paris press, such as Pelletan, one of the most talented journalists of the day; Picard, the *enfant chéri* of the Parisians, who, one would think, from his articles in the *Liberté*, was in possession of the universal panacea; Clement Duvernois, his former collaborateur, and now a Court favourite and deputy for the Hautes Alpes; and Guyot de Montpayroux, who will be remembered as the secretary of M. Leplay at the Paris Universal Exhibition of 1867. People then said that he was a protégé of M. Rouher; but it would appear that these surmises were incorrect, for we now find him in the Chamber, seated amongst the members of the extreme Left, attacking the Government at every opportunity. He rarely speaks without creating an uproar, and is said to be the hardest-worked deputy in the Corps Législatif, on account of the persistence with which he interrupts the speakers from whose opinions he dissents.

But two o'clock is about to strike; a file of soldiers range themselves in rank; drums beat; hats are removed; the President of the

Chamber appears, escorted by two officers, and passes through one of the swing doors; there is a rush of deputies to follow him, and the sitting is opened.

THE ROMAN ECCLESIASTICAL COUNCIL.

The Special Artist of this Journal attending the proceedings of the Ecumenical Council of the Church at Rome has supplied an illustration of the act of formally reading out the decrees of the Council, as performed by the Secretary, Monsignor Fessler, at a plenary session in the Council Hall. That hall, as our readers are aware, is formed in the north transept of St. Peter's Cathedral, having an altar erected at one end of it and a throne for the Pope at the other end. Another and lower seat for the Pope, to be occupied by him during his attendance with the Council at mass, is placed a little in front of the altar. This seat is partly shown to the left hand in our Engraving, which looks directly across the hall, towards the benches of the Bishops and towards the gallery of the foreign ambassadors and ladies, immediately above the Bishops, so that the altar, farther to the right hand, is not seen from this point of view, within the compass of our Artist's sketch. The most conspicuous object here at this moment is a portable wooden pulpit, which is brought into the Council Hall, upon certain occasions, for the solemn promulgation of its transactions. The Pope, though not visible in our Engraving, must be supposed to be present on his throne, far to the left hand, and the Secretary of the Council turns his face towards the Pope while reading the decrees. All the prelates of the Council wear their mitres upon this occasion, being in the exercise of their deliberative and legislative authority; but their mitres are laid aside, of course, when engaged in religious worship. The splendidly attired Church dignitary, to the left, with a gorgeous stole hanging over his shoulders in front and behind, and with an expanding dome-shaped head-dress, surmounted by a jewelled cross, is one of the Oriental Bishops.

THE BAMBINO OF THE ARA CœLI.

Many churches have the custom of arranging a representation of the interior of the inn at Bethlehem at Christmas time. In Rome there are every year a number of these representations; but the most popular is that of the Ara Cœli, a church on the ancient Capitol, dedicated to the Virgin. Its repute is owing to a very sacred image of the infant Saviour which belongs to the church. This is placed upon the lap of the Mother, amidst a group of other figures, in a small chapel which is kept for this representation, and is only opened at Christmas. The figures are as large as life. The shepherds are standing round in attitudes of adoration; there is a donkey and a cow, to give the scene the aspect of a stable; and beyond is a distant view, with small figures, and the towers and houses of the town. In the upper part there are clouds, formed of painted canvas, with the heavenly choir singing and performing on instruments, and a figure of the Deity high above all. There is a curious custom in this church, which lasts till the Epiphany, and which brings a crowd of people every day. A stage is erected in front of the representation of the Divine advent, and a number of children, principally little girls, appear and recite various pieces. Some are a kind of sermon, others are in the form of an address to the infant; some are orations of praise, others are dialogues, in which two children are on the stage reciting at once; and there are some of these performances which may be called dramas, and which are supposed to be a sort of remnant of the old mysteries, or sacred plays. The children seem to do this with great ease and confidence, as if they were quite used to it, and in some cases the performance is very beautiful, so that murmurs of applause are heard when any one has done well. On the Epiphany, which is the last day, three new figures are introduced into the group at Bethlehem. These are the three kings from the East; and a star is placed over the group, to tell that it was by its guidance they found out the sacred spot. Being a holiday, the crowd increases; the candidates for the platform are many; and sometimes there is a second platform, with a second set of performers. The whole ceremony closes with a grand procession of priests and Franciscan monks, to whom belong the church, and the bambino, or image of the infant Christ. The sacred image is brought out to the front of the church, and is held up to bless the people, as shown in our illustration. The church is on the highest point of the Capitol, and has a very long stair of 124 marble steps. These steps were covered with a dense mass of people; the street below and the way up to the Capitol were also filled with the crowd. The windows of the houses were filled with spectators; coloured drapery was hung out for the festa, and over all this on the top of the great stair the bambino was held up. This festival is called "the Presepe." The image itself is covered with the costly jewellery which it has received at times for cures which it performs; for it is taken out to sick persons, and it has a larger practice, and receives more fees, than the best doctor in Rome. The tradition is that a pilgrim carved it from a piece of a tree from the Mount of Olives, and that he fell asleep, and that St. Luke finished his work by painting it. The Church of S. Maria di Ara Cœli is built on the site of the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus. Its form is that of a basilica. There are some fragments of Gothic architecture in its front, as in the door of the north aisle, shown in our Artist's sketch. The barefooted friars of this church were those whom Gibbon heard singing vespers, as he sat amidst the ruins of the Capitol, when he resolved to write the History of the Decline and Fall.

THE SEPULCHRE AT JERUSALEM.

At a sitting of the Berlin Archaeological Society, Captain von Jasmund, the personal Adjutant of the Crown Prince of Prussia, gave an account of a visit paid by his Royal Highness to the sepulchre of the Patriarchs at Hebron, during his late journey to the East, and furnished some valuable information as to the interior of the mosque and the tomb beneath it.

The *North German Correspondent* says:—"The circular wall, about 40 ft. in height, beautifully built of hewn stone, was, without doubt, the work of the Jewish kings, though it was afterwards used by Mohammedans for the erection of their mosque. The Prince of Wales was the first Christian that obtained permission to enter the building since the Crusaders lost Hebron. Since then several travellers, and amongst others the Marquis of Bute, have succeeded in gaining admittance. No one, however, has been allowed to enter the sepulchre. The Crown Prince was very desirous of doing so, and offered 100 napoleons d'or for the necessary permission. At last the Turks promised to admit the travellers on the following night, but it was impossible for his Royal Highness to delay his journey so long. In the mean time the Prince and Captain von Jasmund gazed for a long time into the interior of the cave, through an opening 10 in. in diameter, until their eyes became accustomed to the flickering of the lamps with which it is lighted, and they were able to distinguish the form of the cavity. It is about 40 square feet in extent. The floor, which was strewn with written prayers cast in from above, had evidently been artificially smoothed. The whole space was empty; but at the further end an opening, closed by a latticed door, seemed to lead to the inner cave. No masonry was visible on the walls, and there was no sign of the fifteen steps and the pulpit which, according both to Rabbinical and Arabian accounts, are to be found in the sepulchre. There can be no doubt that there is an entrance to the cavity of the tomb from the mosque, as the Turks promised to lead their visitors into it; and, besides this, only a few written prayers lay scattered on the floor, and no fragments of broken lamps were to be seen, so that these must have been removed by the hands of men."

It is stated that Mr. Austin, representative of an eminent firm of American shipbuilders, has agreed to purchase Deptford Dockyard for the sum of £140,000.

Her Majesty has granted permission to Miss Pauline Granville to accept and wear the decoration bestowed on her by the King of Prussia, in March last, for her assiduous attendance on the wounded soldiers after the battle of Kinsengen.

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

THE QUEEN'S MESSAGE.

The second session of the eighth Parliament of the Queen was opened by Royal Commission on Tuesday afternoon, when the following Message from her Majesty was read by the Lord Chancellor from the front of the Throne:—

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

We have it in command from her Majesty again to invite you to resume your arduous duties, and to express the regret of her Majesty that recent indisposition has prevented her from meeting you in person, as had been her intention, at a period of remarkable public interest.

The friendly sentiments which are entertained in all quarters towards this country, and which her Majesty cordially reciprocates, the growing disposition to resort to the good offices of allies in cases of international difference, and the conciliatory spirit in which several such cases have recently been treated and determined, encourage her Majesty's confidence in the continued maintenance of the general tranquillity.

Papers will be laid before you with reference to recent occurrences in New Zealand.

GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

The Estimates for the services of the approaching financial year are in a forward state of preparation. Framed with a view, in the first place, to the effective maintenance of the public establishments, they will impose a diminished charge upon the subjects of her Majesty.

The condition of the revenue has answered to the expectations which were formed during the past Session.

Her Majesty trusts that you will be disposed to carry to its completion the inquiry which you last year instituted into the mode of conducting Parliamentary and municipal elections, and thus to prepare the materials of useful and early legislation.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

It will be proposed to you to amend the laws respecting the occupation and acquisition of land in Ireland, and in a manner adapted to the peculiar circumstances of that country, and calculated, as her Majesty believes, to bring about improved relations between the several classes concerned in Irish agriculture, which collectively constitute the great bulk of the people. These provisions, when matured by your impartiality and wisdom, as her Majesty trusts, will tend to inspire among persons with whom such sentiments may still be wanting that steady confidence in the law, and that desire to render assistance in its effective administration, which mark her subjects in general; and thus will aid in consolidating the fabric of the Empire.

We are further directed by her Majesty to state that many other subjects of public importance appear to demand your care; and among these especially to inform you that a bill has been prepared for the enlargement, on a comprehensive scale, of the means of national education.

In fulfilment of an engagement to the Government of the United States, a bill will be proposed to you for the purpose of defining the status of subjects or citizens of foreign countries who may desire naturalisation, and of aiding them in the attainment of that object.

You will further be invited to consider bills prepared in compliance with the report of the Commission on Courts of Judicature, for the improvement of the constitution and procedure of the superior tribunals of both original and appellate jurisdiction.

The question of religious tests in the Universities and Colleges of Oxford and Cambridge has been under discussion for many years. Her Majesty recommends such a legislative settlement of this question as may contribute to extend the usefulness of these great institutions, and to heighten the respect with which they are justly regarded.

Bills have been prepared for extending the incidence of rating, and for placing the collection of the large sums locally raised for various purposes on a simple and uniform footing.

Her Majesty has likewise to recommend that you should undertake the amendment of the laws which regulate the grant of licenses for the sale of fermented and spirituous liquors.

Measures will also be brought under your consideration for facilitating the transfer of land; for regulating the succession to real property in cases of intestacy; for amending the laws as to the disabilities of members of trade combinations; and for both consolidating and improving the body of statutes which relate to merchant shipping.

While commending to you these weighty matters of legislation, her Majesty commands us to add that the recent extension of agrarian crime in several parts of Ireland, with its train of accompanying evils, has filled her Majesty with painful concern.

The Executive Government has employed freely the means at its command for the prevention of outrage, and a partial improvement may be observed. But, although the number of offences within this class of crime has been by no means so great as at some former periods, the indisposition to give evidence in aid of the administration of justice has been alike remarkable and injurious.

For the removal of such evils her Majesty places her main reliance on the permanent operation of wise and necessary changes in the law. Yet she will not hesitate to recommend to you the adoption of special provisions, should such a policy appear, during the course of the Session, to be required by the paramount interest of peace and order.

Upon these and all other subjects her Majesty devoutly prays that your labours may be constantly attended by the blessing of Almighty God.

A telegram from Bombay states that the Wahabees have again become troublesome. It was stated that they had taken Muscat.

A telegram from M. de Lesseps states that the minimum depth of the Suez Canal is now nineteen feet, and that this is over the rock at Serapeum. The rock will be removed before the end of this month, and then the minimum depth will be at a spot near Suez. It will range from twenty-three feet to twenty-seven feet, according to the height of the sea.

The programme of the great carnival procession at Cologne has been settled, and the *North German Correspondent* thinks it is *bizarre* enough to satisfy the most exacting. Prince Carnival, who has been at the fêtes of Suez, invites the Khédive to Cologne. The latter accepts, and presents the town with a pyramid and an obelisk, which will figure in the procession. Besides the principal personages will be seen in the moving train the seven fat and the seven lean kine, a camel which is to pass through the eye of a needle, the Sultan and his harem, the queen of the night, Joseph in Egypt, the pavilion of Semiramis, the Colossus of Rhodes, Potiphar's wife guarded by eunuchs, &c. An excellent wine grown in the neighbourhood of Cologne, and which has been christened Pyramidenberger, is alone to be drunk during the Carnival.

NAVAL AND MILITARY.

The announcement that the examinations for admission to the Royal Military Academy, Woolwich, were suspended, is incorrect.

We regret to hear of the sudden death of Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Ashe Windham, K.C.B., commanding the forces in Canada, a post he had held since October, 1867.

It has been decided (says the *Army and Navy Gazette*) that each regiment of cavalry is to be reduced by half a squadron at the commencement of the next financial year.

Mr. Baxter, M.P., was yesterday week engaged in an investigation into the conduct of a foreman of stores at the Royal Victoria Stores, at Deptford. The man had applied to a contractor for a douceur, and he was dismissed from the service.

A first official trial of the new Moncrieff barbettes for 12-ton guns was made, yesterday week, at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich. Three rounds were fired, and the success of this invention for guns of this weight is now assured. A large number of general officers, colonels, and visitors was present.

Vice-Admiral Warren, Commander-in-Chief at the Nore, has inspected the Wivern coastguard-ship at Hull, and the Naval Reserve assembled at that port for drill, thus completing the winter inspection of the coastguard and drill ships on his station. The gallant Admiral left Sheerness in the *Wildfire*, on Jan. 17, to inspect the *Penelope*, at Harwich, thence proceeding to the West India Docks, where the President drill ship is stationed. Proceeding to Greenock, Dundee, Aberdeen, Queen's Ferry, Shields, Sunderland, Hartlepool, and Hull, he mustered and inspected the coastguard and drill ships of the Royal Naval Reserve, numbering in all four coastguard and five drill ships.

The first field-day of the season took place yesterday week at Aldershot. The troops assembled at an early hour, and marched to the vicinity of Farnham, where they went through a series of field evolutions suitable to a sham fight. The force was divided into an attacking and a defending party. The troops representing the enemy were placed under the command of Major-General Carey, C.B. This force left the permanent Infantry Barracks about nine o'clock, and took up the position of an army marching in the camp from the direction of Portsmouth. The defending force was placed under the command of Major-General Lyons, C.B., and took up a position of defence on Hungry Hill. About eleven o'clock Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B., and the officers of the Staff arrived on the ground and examined the dispositions of the forces. This done, General Carey's artillery, from commanding positions on Caesar's Hill, opened a smart cannonade on General Lyons's force, which was replied to by the batteries attached to the latter. General Carey, with the whole of his troops, next made a forward movement, which caused the defenders to retire to the vicinity of the Queen's Pavilion, on the west and south sides of which they re-formed. The skirmishers were gradually called in as the main bodies advanced to each other, and about noon the engagement became general. After a prolonged fire from the artillery on both sides, an order was given at 12.30 for the battle to cease and for the troops to march to quarters.

On Monday morning the Governor of the Royal Military Academy, Sir John Lintorn Simmons, K.C.B., assembled the whole staff in the School of Arms (where the gentlemen cadets were formed up on parade), and addressed them on the subject of the new system now to commence. The following changes will be introduced:—The Duke of Cambridge becomes president of the institution; but an independent board of visitors, to be appointed by the Secretary for War, will make a yearly report, to be laid by the War Minister before Parliament. Sir Lintorn Simmons is made Governor, and his office has far greater powers than were given to the Lieutenant-Governor, whose post is abolished. The offices of second commandant and inspector of studies, hitherto combined in one field officer, are abolished, as is the office of assistant inspector of studies. Two of the three captains are also disestablished. The military command is now placed in the hands of one captain, who has four subalterns. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Millman, R.A., has been appointed captain, and Lieutenant Burgmann, adjutant of the company. The professors will form an academy board, under the presidency of the governor, to consult on all matters connected with the studies of the establishment. Captain Bruce, R.A., has received the new appointment of secretary and treasurer. As to the educational staff, most of the changes recommended by the Royal Commission will be carried out. In the matter of studies, the work, which has hitherto fallen very severely upon the senior class, will be lightened to an appreciable extent. The number of compulsory subjects of study will be limited to five, and the number of compulsory hours of study in those subjects to thirty per week. In addition to this every cadet will be allowed to select three other voluntary subjects, and will have four hours, in addition to the thirty during which he must remain in his room or in a class-room.

THE VOLUNTEERS.

An adjourned meeting of metropolitan volunteer officers was held yesterday week: forty officers were present. The meeting adopted a report which states that but few non-commissioned officers have time to earn the proposed extra-efficiency badge. There are great difficulties in commissioned officers obtaining examination-certificates or joining militia or Line regiments. If an examination takes place it should be after twelve months' provisional holding of commission, and should not embrace complicated parade movements. There are insuperable difficulties to amalgamating small corps. The report strongly objects to the abolition of the 20s. rate and the existence of only a 30s. grant. Through the impossibility of the present 20s. efficient being able to fire ball, the best-drilled men will be squeezed out, and whole regiments and companies swept away. The report recommends additional classes of efficient. Company drills of specified numbers would be fatal to the force. Instead of penal drills, it is suggested that there should be greater stringency in granting absence. The report complains of the limited allowance to drill-instructors, and the making grants for cost of head-quarters on the basis of the number of efficient. It deprecates a return to the old system of accounts and the regulation of gratuitous ammunition by the number of efficient, and suggests rations allowance when volunteers are under canvas. It questions the policy of discouraging field artillery, and states that inquiry of every regiment in the country shows general disapproval of the War-Office suggestions.

A deputation of commanding officers of volunteer corps had a conference, on Saturday, with Mr. Cardwell. The report, agreed to at the meeting of officers on the previous day, was submitted and explained by Lord Elcho. Several other commanding officers also spoke. Mr. Cardwell undertook that the objections to the new scheme should receive the utmost consideration. The regulations regarding volley-firing, the consolidation of administrative battalions, the minimum for efficient drills, and some other matters he would not press. He suggested that a sub-committee of volunteers should be put into communication with General Lindsay before the remaining details of the scheme were settled.

A deputation of officers of the National Artillery Association (Volunteers) had an interview, yesterday week, with the Secretary for War on the subject of the Government proposals affecting the volunteer artillery corps. Mr. Cardwell promised to take some points into further consideration.

The Inns of Court Rifle Volunteers (or "Devil's Own") held their annual meeting, on Monday, in Lincoln's Inn Hall. Mr. Cotton, Q.C., who presided, said that, although every encouragement had been given to the corps, there had been a great falling off.

The rifle-shooting season at the metropolitan ranges, Wormwood-scrub, was begun on Thursday week, when selected representatives of the St. James's company of the Queen's (Westminster) competed for the Bidgood challenge cup, value 20 gs. At 200 yards Colour-Sergeant Griffiths scored 20 points; and he was closely followed by Private Southam, who made 19, and Corporal Young, 17. At 500 yards the shooting was still very close, Private Southam adding 21 points to his 19 obtained at the first range, and Corporal Young 19. After this the contest lay virtually between these three

persons, but at the last range the shooting of Private Southam and Sergeant Griffiths fell off, and Corporal Young was declared the winner. He was "tied" by Private Southam; but, a condition of the contest being that ties should be decided by the best shooting at the longest range, the tie was not shot off. The cup is shot for half-yearly, and the winners' names are engraved on it. It must be won three times in succession before it becomes the property of the person winning it.

The 1st City of London Engineers held its annual ball on Thursday week, under the patronage of Field Marshal Sir John Fox Burgoyne, G.C.B., Colonel H. Garnet Man, the commandant; Major Fletcher, Captain Stillwell, and other officers of the corps, at the City Terminus Hotel. There were upwards of 350 present.

On Wednesday the annual distribution of regimental and company prizes and marksmen's badges among the members of the 3rd Manchester took place in the large saloon at the Bell Vue Gardens. Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. A. F. Egerton, M.P., presided.

The second monthly competition for the challenge vase of the 5th Hants (Portsmouth) came off, on Thursday week, at Brown-down, the cup being won by Private Spriggings.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The Lord Lieutenant and Countess Spencer held their first Drawingroom for the season on Wednesday week, at Dublin Castle.

The owner of the schooner-yacht *Cambria* has been unanimously elected Commodore of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club.

Broadhead, of trades-union notoriety, has returned from America to Sheffield.

A storm raged along the Caithness coast on Sunday. The new works at Wick are in some parts entirely demolished.

A handsome new Townhall was opened at Gateshead, on Thursday week, with a banquet given by the Mayor of the borough.

Yesterday week a second lecture on "Art: Its Nature and Influence," was delivered by the Rev. A. L. Simpson, F.A.S.S., to the members of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution.

A protest has been drawn up by some laymen of influence in Ireland against the draught constitution for the disestablished Church. They object that it gives too much power to the bishops.

The premises of Messrs. Bayldon, yarn and cotton spinners, of Nottingham, have been burnt down. A considerable number of persons has been thrown out of employment.

An explosion took place at noon, on Tuesday, at a paper-mill near Sheffield. One man was blown through the roof and killed. Others were injured.

The hackney-carriage committee of the Leeds Town Council has decided to recommend that the rate of payment for cab-hire should be raised from 9d. to 1s. per mile.

The export trade of Liverpool has improved considerably during the past twelve months. The value of British goods exported from that port during 1869 was £74,882,550, against £68,088,913 for 1868.

The Local Taxation Committee, of which Sir Massey Lopes, Bart., M.P., is chairman, has awarded the prize of £50, which they offered for the best essay on the present system of local taxation, to Mr. C. F. Gardner, B.A., of Devonport.

A large meeting, convened for the purpose of discussing the Irish land question, took place at Fairhill, Cookstown, in the county of Tyrone, on Tuesday. Resolutions in favour of the scheme for establishing peasant proprietors of the soil were carried.

At a meeting of the operative bricklayers of Scotland, held last week, it was determined that they should adopt the nine hours' movement after April 1. This decision of the operatives has been intimated to the employers.

Yesterday week, at Knowles Colliery, Salford, the firedamp, from some cause at present unknown, was fired, and a tremendous explosion followed. Several men were seriously burnt, and eight of them have died.

The Hon. and Rev. Richard Boyle, Rector of Marston, has volunteered to erect a handsome drinking-fountain in the centre of the Market-place, Frome, and his uncle, the Earl of Cork, has promised to give the site.

The approaching Session is the last in which the Bishops of the Irish Church will be entitled to seats in the House of Lords. The prelates who sit this year by rotation are the Archbishop of Armagh and the Bishops of Down, Limerick, and Ossory.

The new British schools erected at Middlesborough, at the cost of Mr. Joseph Pease, of Darlington, were formally presented to trustees, on behalf of the town, by Mrs. J. W. Pease, on Saturday last. The new buildings, which have cost £4500, will accommodate 700 scholars.

A Labour Representation League was inaugurated at Birmingham on Tuesday. Besides the admission of working men to Parliament, the league desire the payment of all members of Parliament. Mr. Bright's recent remarks on working-men candidates were censured by resolution.

Mr. George Buller, the manager of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch branch of the Leicestershire Banking Company, committed suicide yesterday week by hanging himself in his bed-room. His accounts were perfectly correct, and his suicide is supposed to have been caused by depression of spirits consequent on severe work.

The returns of local taxation in Ireland for the years 1866-7-8, as presented to the Lord Lieutenant, have been issued. In 1866 the total for Ireland was £2,528,737; in 1867, it was £4,568,477; and in 1868, it was £2,804,712: representing an average for the three years of £2,632,977.

Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., during a recent visit to Nottingham, gave directions that thirty old workmen should be added to the list of persons to whom he allows a sum of 7s. per week. The total number of workpeople in the town and neighbourhood to whom a weekly allowance is thus made exceeds, it is said, one hundred.

At a meeting of gentlemen of the north-east of Lancashire, held at Preston last Saturday, it was resolved to erect a memorial to the late Lord Derby within the Parliamentary northern division of Lancashire. An amendment was moved that the meeting should co-operate with the recent one at Newton, and have one memorial instead of two; but it was lost, only three voting for it.

Lord William Lennox delivered a lecture yesterday week at the Mechanics' Institute, Burton-on-Trent. The subject was "Theodore Hook," the incidents of whose life he lucidly related. During the course of the address the noble Lord recited anecdotes of George Colman, James Smith, the Rev. E. Cannon, and the author of the "Ingoldsby Legends."

The Bridgwater electors consider themselves wronged at the Commissioners' report. They therefore held a public meeting on Saturday, and passed resolutions severely censuring the Commissioners for the manner in which the witnesses had been treated at the inquiry. A petition to the House of Commons was adopted, in which the meeting prays the House to inquire into their wrongs.

The North Cheshire Chamber of Agriculture on Saturday discussed the question of local taxation. A general complaint was made of the heaviness of the rates. The Mayor declared that since 1840 the county rate for Stockport district had risen from £342 to £5000. The Chamber passed a resolution praying for the establishment of county financial boards.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic tenant-right demonstrations that has ever been held in Ulster took place on Tuesday, at Fairhill, Cookstown, Tyrone. There were fully 10,000 persons present, and a resolution was passed that no powers of eviction should exist for non-payment of rent. Mr. Bright's plan of peasant proprietorship was recommended to the favourable notice of the meeting.

The late Bishop of Exeter's residence, Bishopstowe, near Torquay, was, on Tuesday, put up at auction, and bought in at the reserved price of £10,000.

A public meeting has been held in Dublin, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor, for the purpose of urging on the Government the necessity of immediate and comprehensive legislation, on the principles laid down in the second report of the Irish Railway Commissioners, as regards the amalgamation of all the railways and the reduction of rates. The meeting was addressed by the Marquis of Clanricarde and Mr. Vance, M.P.

The Lord Lieutenant, at the Lord Mayor's banquet in Dublin, on Monday night, quoted statistics to show that Ireland is improving, that pauperism has decreased, and that the amount of money in savings banks and the traffic returns on railways have increased, and that there are other evidences of prosperity. He regretted that argarian crime had increased, but said the Government would offer a firm resistance to the disorderly and disloyal, and not be deterred from doing justice. He expressed a hope that the settlement of the land question would remove one of the chief sources of discontent.

On Saturday evening, on a train reaching Stafford (a station at which all the passengers had to change), two stone bottles, each capable of holding about two gallons, were lifted out of the luggage-van by a porter on to the platform. One of the bottles exploded, and covered two porters with a burning fluid, which destroyed their clothing and seriously injured them. One man lost the sight of his eyes, and is not expected to recover. The owner of the bottles, who, after some prevarication, said his name was Early, and came from Norwich, was taken into custody. There were no labels to indicate that the bottles contained a dangerous fluid; and he is remanded to see whether the injured men will die.

NATIONAL EDUCATION.

An important conference on national education was held on Monday, in the hall of the Society of Arts, London, under the presidency of Lord H. Lennox. The object set forth by the promoters is "to attempt to combine and supplement, in a scheme practicable at the present time, the best features of the National Education Union, the Manchester Education Bill, and the National Education League proposal." Among the speakers were Lord Henry Lennox, Sir John Pakington; Mr. S. Morley, M.P.; Mr. C. Buxton, M.P.; the Rev. Canon Melville, and the Dean of Canterbury. Both the National Education League and the Manchester Union were represented, but the friends of the latter were in a majority. The resolutions favoured the creation of a department of education, in extension of the present system, with indirect compulsion, and a further enforcement of the principle of the Factory Acts. Sir John Pakington thought that the religious difficulty would be got over if every child learnt the Lord's Prayer, the Apostles' Creed, and the Ten Commandments.

The National Education League held a meeting at the Manchester Free-Trade Hall, yesterday week, which was numerously attended and very enthusiastic. A letter was read from Mr. Dixon, M.P., who could not attend; and among the speakers were Sir J. Bowring, Mr. Winterbottom, M.P., and Mr. Mundella, M.P. The latter gentleman stated that the forthcoming report of the Schools Inquiry Commission will fully establish the statistics of the Manchester Education Aid Society, and kindred societies, as to the amount of educational destitution in Manchester and other large towns.—A large meeting was held at Derby, on Tuesday evening, in the Townhall, to hear Sir George Grey, K.C.B., Mr. Edward Jenkins, and Mr. George Potter, the deputation from the National Emigration League. Resolutions in favour of the objects of the League and for the formation of a branch in Derby were carried unanimously.

A great meeting has been held in Salisbury, in connection with the Diocesan Board of Education, to consider the subject of national education. The Bishop of the diocese presided, and among those present were the Very Rev. the Dean of Salisbury, the Archdeacon of Sarum (Hony), the Archdeacon of Wilts (Stanton), the Archdeacon of Dorset (Sanctuary), and many of the clergy and laity of the diocese. The right rev. chairman stated that by means of the rural-decanal gatherings of the clergy and laity of the diocese he had ascertained that they were strongly in favour of maintaining the existing connection between religion and education; that there was a decided feeling for a plan of indirect compulsion; and that a conscience clause was considered an inevitable concomitant of a national system of education, although it was not deemed desirable. The meeting, after full discussion, adopted a resolution to the effect that it was prepared to support the present system of education; but, if it be necessary, will accept, in order to promote education, an arrangement which shall leave perfect liberty of teaching to the teacher and liberty of withdrawal to the parent; and with this view will co-operate with the National Education Union, without pledging itself to all the details set out in the scheme of that association.

The Norwich Church Association held a meeting at that town, on Saturday, in support of the existing system of education. The Bishop and Dean of Norwich; Mr. Howes, M.P.; Mr. F. Walpole, M.P.; Mr. Read, M.P., were among the speakers; and resolutions were passed in accordance with the objects of the society.

The Hon. Algernon Herbert addressed a large meeting at Falmouth, on Monday night, in support of the National Education League. He spoke of the large amount of ignorance among children, and of the terrible effects which this must have upon the coming generation, and explained the League scheme, contending that the present sectarian system was unjust both to the State and the individual members of it. We inflicted punishment for breaking the laws, and yet left children to grow up in ignorance, not only of laws but of morals. He held the Manchester scheme to be impossible. The meeting, by a series of resolutions, unanimously adopted the League scheme.

A numerously and influentially attended meeting of citizens of Glasgow interested in the question of national education was held on Monday afternoon. The Lord Provost presided, and the meeting was addressed by several of the University Professors, and by representatives of the Free and United Presbyterian Churches. It was unanimously agreed to memorialise Government to reintroduce the Scotch Education Bill of last Session in the form approved by the House of Commons. The memorialists did not regard that measure as realising all they thought desirable on the subject of national education, but were willing to accept it and give it their cordial support as a reasonable and practicable arrangement.

Mr. Lamont is again fitting out his fine yacht, the *Dianna*, for a fresh voyage of discovery and adventure to the Polar seas. He will first visit Nova Zembla, and thence endeavour to penetrate to Gillis Land.

The Ranelagh Yacht Club had its annual ball, on Friday week, at the Queen's Concert Rooms, Hanover-square. The commodore, Mr. John Boyd, in taking the chair at the supper-table, was supported by Sir Charles Dilke, M.P. for Chelsea, who made a speech congratulating the club on its success. The entertainment was kept up with great spirit.

In a return of her Majesty's Embassies and Missions abroad, showing the total increased charge for these services since 1851, the salaries of the British Ambassadors and Ministers, and Charges d'Affaires, at the following Courts are thus enumerated:—France, £10,000; Turkey, £8000; Russia, £7800; Austria, £8000; Prussia, £7000; Spain, £5000; United States, £5000; Portugal, £4000; Brazil, £4000; Netherlands, £3600; Belgium, £3480; Italy, £5000; Bavaria, £3600; Denmark, £3600; Sweden, £3000; Greece, £3500; Switzerland, £2500; Württemberg, £2000; Argentine Republic, £3000; Central American Republics, £2000; Chili, £2000; Peru, £2000; Columbia, £2000; Venezuela, £2000; Ecuador, £1400; Coburg, £400; Dresden, £500; Darmstadt, £500; Rome, £800; Persia, £5000; China, £6000; and Japan, £4000.



A DANCE AT GILGHIT.

SEE PAGE 158.



THE FOUNTAIN OF EGERIA, AT ROME.

ASUNCION, PARAGUAY.

The capital of Paraguay, that singular State of Spanish South America, which has been resisting, with stubborn valour, the invading forces of Brazil and of the Argentine Confederation, is the city of Asuncion, the subject of our illustration. Asuncion, which derives its name from the Assumption of the Virgin Mary, is situated on the left or east bank of the River Paraguay, just above its junction with the Pilcomayo, six or seven hundred miles up the stream from Buenos Ayres. It is a town of 50,000 people, in times of peace, with a large trade in timber, hides, tobacco,

sugar, and maté, or Paraguay tea, the produce of this very fertile country. Mr. Sydney Smirke, junior, to whom we are obliged for the sketch we have engraved, speaks highly of the improvements begun here, under the despotic administration of President Lopez, before the outbreak of the war. If Lopez had remained at peace he would have made Asuncion far superior to any other town in the States of the Rio de la Plata. It was he who introduced the first railway in that part of the world; and he has constructed the most complete arsenal and engineering workshops in South America. He had also commenced a tramway through the principal streets. Both the workmen

and the materials were brought, at an enormous cost, either from Great Britain or the United States. The palace of Lopez is a building of some architectural merit; the front, facing the market-place, is certainly very correct. The new cathedral is a large handsome building, but like nearly all other cathedrals in South America. The old building and the Townhall are somewhat interesting; they were built by the Jesuits, who are in strong force all over this country. The railway station is large, and presents a most curious mixture of styles. Upon this Paraguay railway are a number of very old and secondhand carriages, with three first-rate English locomotives and many carriages that would be no disgrace to the

best lines in England. Many of the English workmen and engineers are buried in the Campo Santo, close to the town.

THE FOUNTAIN OF EGERIA.

An excursion of the British Archaeological Society of Rome to the so-called Fountain of Egeria has given our Artist an opportunity of sending us a sketch of that interesting object. The reasons which led the older school of antiquaries to call this the Fountain of Egeria were founded on Juvenal's



ASUNCION, THE CAPITAL OF PARAGUAY.

description, in his third satire, of his waiting at the Porta Capena, with his departing friend, while the waggon was loading for the journey. As they discoursed together they descended into the valley of Egeria. The Arch of Drusus, at the Porta San Sebastiano, was first assumed to be the remains of the Porta Capena; and then what is now called the Valley of the Caffarelli, being the nearest hollow beyond, became the Valley of Egeria; while the ancient fountain shown in our illustration was considered to be the spot where King Numa held counsel with the sacred nymph to devise the laws of Rome. But since a better knowledge of construction has led to clearer ideas in archaeology, the old arch at the Porta San Sebastiano is

found not to be the Porta Capena, the real situation of which was much nearer to Rome; and the real Fountain of Egeria has been found under the side of the Caelian. The relative position of these two localities is more in keeping with Juvenal's description than is that of the other supposed fountain, because the latter is a mile or two away, and Umbrities could not have heard the muleteer "cracking his whip," all of which would be possible with the sites which are now accepted.

Mr. Shakspeare Wood, sculptor, the accomplished secretary to this Society at Rome, lately read a paper to the Society on the subject, and an excursion to the spot was arranged. The old Church of St. Urbano was

first inspected. It stands quite close to the fountain, and masses of sub-structure are visible all the way between them. As archaeology had commanded Numa and the Nymph to change their quarters, it became a matter of interest to know to whom this locality had really belonged; and it was one of Mr. Wood's objects to make this out. There are two long Greek inscriptions in the Museum of the Capitol which give the information. The proprietor of the place was a descendant of a noble Greek family, but had got into disgrace at Rome. His son, by an accidental discovery, found a vast amount of treasure, which had been hid in the rock of the Acropolis at Athens. So great was the sum that he wrote to Nerva,

then Emperor, asking what he was to do with this wealth. The Emperor's answer was, "Keep it and use it." In the social position which this vast fortune gave him he was able to return to Rome, and ultimately regained all the lost honours of the family.

No small part of the interest of Mr. Wood's paper lay in the history of Herodes Atticus, the son who inherited all this wealth; and should any one be in want of a plot for a novel, the history supplies it. In addition to this Monte-Christo-like discovery of incalculable wealth, there is a most exciting tale of love, and death, and devotion. The fortunate Herodes is young and handsome, given to the study of philosophy and rhetoric. He

woos and wins the beautiful Regilla, but her uncle opposes the match. They are, nevertheless, married. Shortly afterwards a sudden death carries off the fair Regilla. The uncle spreads about the suspicion of foul play, and points to Herodes. He goes through a trial by ordeal, and is acquitted. So great is his grief that he carries his mourning to an extravagance, and replaces all the fine marbles of his house by those of a black or slate colour. So long was this mourning continued, and so much was it talked about, that some, seeing white beans being cooked in the kitchen, expressed their surprise that anything that was not black could be eaten in such a house.

The supposed Fountain of Egeria was a nymphæum on the grounds of Herodes. It has a northern exposure, and would be cool in summer. There is the fragment of a marble statue at the end, and three marble spouts by which a spring supplies water. The building is furnished with pipes through the walls and a conduit all round its sides. All this water would make the place delightful in the heat of summer. Since the arched roof has fallen in, the ivy hangs down inside, giving the place a charm equal to that which it has lost in its beautiful marbles, and in the statues which are supposed to have filled the niches. Here Herodes may be supposed to have studied under the best masters that Rome could supply; here he practised that eloquence and power of speaking in which he indulged, and which, to his cost, procured him as many foes as friends. Here also, we imagine, would be spent much of the short but happy time of his married life; and it would be a quiet retreat for the mourner, as in mourning and ruins it yet remains.

The beautiful stanzas of Byron's "Childe Harold" which describe the scene that is shown in our Artist's sketch may well be quoted here:—

The mosses of thy fountain still are sprinkled
With thine Elysian water-drops; the face
Of thy cave-guarded spring, with years unwrinkled,
Reflects the meek-eyed genius of the place,
Whose green, wild margin now no more eraso
Art's works; nor must the delicate waters sleep,
Prisoned in marble; bubbling from the base
Of the cleft statue, with a gentle leap,
The rill runs o'er; and round, ferns, flowers, and ivy creep,

Fantastically tangled; the green hills
Are clothed with early blossoms; through the grass
The quick-eyed lizard rustles; and the bills
Of summer birds sing welcome as you pass;
Flowers fresh in hue, and many in their class,
Implore the pausing step, and with their dyes,
Dance in the soft breeze in a fairy mass;
The sweetness of the violet's deep blue eyes,
Kissed by the breath of Heaven, seems coloured by its skies.

MUSIC.

Mr. Henry Leslie commenced the fifteenth season of his concerts, on Thursday week, with a spring series of four performances, two of which (those of March 3 and 24) will include an orchestra and the solo-playing of Herr Joachim, in addition to the fine part-singing of Mr. Leslie's Choir, which has been for some years past a specialty in London music. Such refined choral performances as these were scarcely ever before heard in this country, except on the few occasions of the visits of German choristers. At Thursday's concert madrigals, glees, and part-songs, too numerous for specification, were given with that refinement and attention to light and shade which have made the just reputation of the choir. Among other pieces performed for the first time at this concert was the fine old madrigal of Thomas Morley, "Shoot false love" (1595), one of those embodiments of a past phase of musical art and thought that no modern imitation can equal. Mr. Sims Reeves sang Beethoven's "Adelaide," Bishop's "Pilgrim of Love," and Dibdin's "Tom Bowling," in his best style; and was received in each instance with acclamations. Beethoven's quintet for pianoforte, oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon, and the slow movement of Mozart's similar work for the same instruments, were capitally played by that clever pianist Mr. W. Shakspeare, in association with M. Crozier, Mr. Lazarus, Mr. C. Harper, and Mr. Wotton. Another special feature on this occasion was the excellent violoncello-playing of Mr. Edward Howell in Mendelssohn's "Lied ohne Worte" for that instrument, with pianoforte accompaniment—a recently-published posthumous work.

Last Saturday having nearly coincided with the date of the anniversary of the birth of Mendelssohn (he was born on Feb. 3, 1809), the afternoon concert at the Crystal Palace was devoted to a selection from the works of that composer—including the overture to "Athaliah," the hymn for soprano solo and chorus, "Hear my Prayer," the air, "Jerusalem," from "St. Paul," and the whole of the Sinfonia-Cantata "Lobgesang" (Hymn of Praise). Some few omissions were necessarily made from the programme, owing to the illness and absence of Mr. Vernon Rigby, whose sudden intimation thereof was somewhat severely commented on by Mr. Grove, the secretary to the Crystal Palace, in his apology to the audience. A portion of the tenor solo music in the "Lobgesang" was sung by Madame Sherrington, in addition to her own solo, "Praise thou the Lord;" and her share in the duet, "I waited for the Lord," in the second soprano part of which Miss Sophia Vinta was as efficient as she had previously been in the air from "St. Paul." The orchestral performances were, as usual here, of high excellence, and the Crystal Palace choir displayed progress in the execution of the choruses.

The new series of Saturday Evening Concerts commenced last week, when the performances were very similar in character to those of the four previous weeks. As before, a capital orchestra, conducted by Mr. Henry Leslie, played two overtures and a symphony, and the programme also included a pianoforte concerto and several vocal pieces. The concert began with Otto Nicolai's Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor," and terminated with Rossini's "La Gazza Ladra," the symphony having been Beethoven's No. 2 in D—the slow movement especially well played. The solo pianist was Miss Madeline Schüller, who gave Weber's concert-stück with much impulse and brilliancy, and an unaccompanied piece by Ascher with such effect as to call for a repetition, replied to, after the fashion of the Irish echo, by the performance of another piece (by Wollenhaupt). Mr. Sims Reeves, on this occasion, departed from his rule of not attempting to sing when disabled by cold and hoarseness, and commenced "Fra poco," which he was compelled, from the causes above specified, to abbreviate—Mr. Leslie's explanation of the cause having been answered by the hearty applause of the sensible nine hundred and ninety-nine out of each thousand of the audience and the scarcely audible discontent of the fractional (and fractious) infinitesimal remainder. Madame Addyes Scott was very favourably received on her first appearance here, especially in her singing of the scena from "Der Freyschütz," and other performances by this artist, Miss Helen D'Alton, and Signor Foli completed the selection.

Herr Carl Hause has now advanced to the sixth in the series of seventeen concerts announced to be given by him at the Hanover-Square Rooms. At the commencement of the scheme we spoke of Herr Hause's talents and acquirements as a pianist, and of the skilful violin-playing of Herr Josef Ludwig, who is associated with him in each performance. In various pianoforte trios and duet-sonatas by the great masters, these gentlemen have displayed high executive powers and an intimate acquaintance with very opposite schools. In solo pieces too, both classical and brilliant, each has exemplified these qualities. Herr Hause, too, has performed some effective pianoforte music of his own composition, written with much skill and taste. The programme of the last concert (on Thursday week) comprised a brilliant trio by the late Alexander Fesca (son of P. E. Fesca), Beethoven's sonata in G (op. 31), a solo for the former instrument (a grand maraca, by Herr Hause), and two solo pieces for violin, by Bach and Paganini, executed by the artists already named. That the trio was well played with the co-operation of Signor Piatti at the violoncello was a matter of course. This incomparable master of his instrument also gave a solo by Boccherini, and the selection likewise included some vocal pieces, sung by Mlle. Bauermeister.

At the last Monday Popular Concert Mr. Franklin Taylor created a genuine impression by his excellent performance of Mendelssohn's Variations Sérieuses for pianoforte solo, and of the principal part in Beethoven's noble pianoforte trio in D minor in association with Herr Joachim and Signor Piatti. This was the second appearance here of Mr. Taylor, the success of whose previous performance, just four years since, makes it a matter of some surprise that he should not have been heard for so long an interval. The other solo of the evening was a "chaconne" for the violin by Vitali (one of the celebrated Italian masters of the last century), played to perfection by Herr Joachim and encoored by acclamation. The commencing quartet was Mozart's No. 10, in D major; the vocalist, Mlle. Carola, who gave three *lieder* by Beethoven, Schumann, and Schubert. Mr. Benedict was the accompanist. Madame Schumann is to appear on Monday next.

THE THEATRES.

STRAND.

The appearance of Mr. John S. Clarke as Dr. Pangloss at the Strand, on Saturday, will form an era in the history of that theatre. The comedy of "The Heir at Law" occupies a high place in our dramatic literature, but, for the modern stage, needs compression. For the purpose, indeed, of suiting the company at this house, it required considerable manipulation; and it is but fair to say it has been judiciously adapted, and is, in consequence, satisfactorily performed. More than one of the parts fitted their representatives in a manner which did not go unmarked by the audience, who more than once were surprised into recognition of peculiar merit. Mr. David James contrived to impersonate Zekiel Homespun very naturally and to throw much feeling into the general conduct of the part, giving to some of his speeches much point and force. Miss Eleanor Burton, as Cicely, attired in the costume of the age, was not only charming in herself, but looked like a living, moving portrait by Sir Joshua Reynolds that by some magic had been enabled to step from the frame. Nevertheless, our chief praise must be bestowed on Mr. Clarke. The qualities of this gentleman's style—its breadth, its power, its capacity, and irresistible humour—are now all things acknowledged and expected. We find all these in his Dr. Pangloss; but, in addition, we find a thoroughly appreciable judgment, which restrains him from extravagance. He keeps strictly within the limits of probability, and his performance is true to nature and his author; preserving, at the same time, the eccentricity and consistency of the character. It is, indeed, the result of an extensive view of the latter, careful alike of the whole and its details, and as attentive to the minutiae of the acting as to the greater features. Throughout it bore signs of the most conscientious elaboration, and may be rightly accepted as the master-work of a great artist.

SURREY.

A new farce has been produced at the Surrey, written by Mr. Harry M. Pitt, under the appellation of a domestic sketch, entitled "How We Spent Christmas Day in '69." Jonas Chuzley (Mr. John Murray), a retired engineer, has apprenticed his son Charley to one Trundle, who dies before the young man's time has expired, leaving to Charley his fortune, and disinheriting his daughter Emily (Miss Shelly). Charley acts nobly under the circumstances, and marries Emily. But he keeps the matter secret from his parents, and at the Christmas dinner is troubled in his mind on account of it. Meanwhile his brother-in-law breaks it to Jonas, who is at first concerned that his wife will be hurt by the deception practised. All turns out well, however. Mrs. Chuzley (admirably acted by Mrs. Pitt) is pleased that her son should have married for love. This is a neat little plot; and the situations are so adroitly contrived that the farce was favourably received by the audience.

A new and original drama was produced on Saturday. It is by Mr. Wybert Reeve, and does credit to his ingenuity, though, perhaps, the subject is over old and its treatment deficient in novelty. It is an Irish drama, full of Irish freedom and Irish patriotism—topics which are now out of date. For these the title somewhat prepares us:—"Pike O'Callaghan; or, the Irish Patriot." It consists of a tale of imprisonments and escapes, which are cleverly managed. Mr. Alfred Mayner enacted the hero with true Irish uncton, and he was most ably assisted by Miss Leigh, who played Honor, his wife, and took an active part in the quarrels and contests that arise, eliciting an abundance of laughter and applause. The leading characters on the Royalist side, to whom Pike and his master, Neil O'Connor (Mr. Alfred Lilly), are indebted for the danger and difficulties under which they suffer, was supported by Mr. J. L. Warner, whose practised elocution enabled him to perform it with a dignity and force that greatly added to the effect of the scene. Altogether, the piece may be pronounced a legitimate success.

CAMBRIDGE EXAMINATIONS FOR WOMEN.

The regulations of the Cambridge University for the examinations for women have been issued. There will be an examination, commencing on July 4 (and continuing daily to July 9 inclusive), open to women who have completed the age of eighteen years before Jan. 4, 1870. The syndicate will entertain applications from places where twenty-five fees at the least are guaranteed. No application will be considered which is received after April 1. Every one admitted to examination will be required to pay a fee of 40s. The following have undertaken to furnish information to candidates:—

Alnwick—Mrs. Robert Henniker, Rossall, Fleetwood.
Birmingham—Mrs. Fleming, 112, Hagley-road, Edgbaston, and Miss Sturge, 17, Frederick-street, Edgbaston.
Blackburn—The Rev. W. Woodhouse.
Brighton—Mrs. Henry Martin, 4, Powys-road.
Bristol—Mrs. Wait, 2, Worcester-villas, Clifton.
Cheltenham—Mrs. Myers, Brandon House.
Devon—Mrs. Gregory, Trusham Rectory, Bovey Tracey.
Falmouth—Mrs. Howard Fox, Florence-place, local sec.
Leeds—Miss Wilson, Hiliary-place, local sec.
Liverpool—Miss Calder, 49, Canning-street, local sec.
London—Miss Elinor Bonham Carter, Ravensbourne, Beckenham, Kent, local sec.; Miss Clough, at Mr. S. Smith's, Combe Hurst, Kingston-on-Thames; Mrs. Lingon, 6, Westbourne-crescent, W.; and Mrs. W. Spottiswoode, 50, Grosvenor-place, S.W.
Manchester—The Rev. Canon Beechey, Worsley Vicarage; and Mrs. Bowers, Deanery.
Plymouth—Miss Conway, 43, Torrington-place, local sec.
Rugby—Miss F. E. Kitchener, local sec.
Sheffield—Miss Keeling, 16, Broomhall-street.

The Silurian fossils collected by the late Mr. Henry Adrian Wyatt Edgell, 13th Light Infantry, have been presented, in accordance with his last wishes, to the Royal Geological Museum, in Jermyn-street.

The Emperor of the French has awarded a gold medal and a diploma to Captain G. A. Hanocom, for having, when master of the English packet Neera, rescued the crew of the wrecked French lugger L'Auguste, of Nantes, on Dec. 15, 1868.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has replied, through his secretary, to inquiries whether farmers will be charged license duty for their farm horses when used to draw coals, which is done in some instances with the sole object of relieving the labourers in the farmers' employment, or other poor persons, from the cost of carriage; or to draw material for repairing the parish roads. Mr. Lowe says that, in law, farmers would be liable to duty for any of these acts; but, in practice—1. The Board of Inland Revenue will charge the duty if the horses are "let out for hire" for the purpose of drawing coals; but, if the drawing of the coals is only done occasionally, and as an act of charity, without any profit, the liability will not be enforced. 2. Farm horses used for drawing materials for the repair of the parish roads will be charged if (as is mostly the case) the farmer receives any remuneration, whether in money or in abatement of his rates.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

VERONA AND ITS RIVERS.

Mr. Ruskin, F.R.S., gave a discourse on Verona, at the Friday evening meeting, on the 4th inst. He began by describing the scenery of the eastern approach to the city, commenting on the magnificent fortifications, constructed by Can Grande della Scala, out of the fossiliferous limestone rock, and the great promontory thrown out by the Alps, one of the sides of the gate out of Germany through which the Goths entered Italy; and finally dilating on the beautiful landscape seen from this promontory, with Verona at its foot, all so full of historical, literary, and scientific associations. Mr. Ruskin then proceeded to consider the history of art in Verona, referring to three series of drawings and photographs (by himself, Mr. Burgess, and Mr. Bunney)—1, Lombard; 2, Gothic; 3, The early period of the revival, with its connected painting. The first period extends to the end of the twelfth century, and is the expression of the introduction of Christianity into barbaric minds,—Christianisation; savage but noble life gradually subjected to law, without a germ of true hope, being only the conquest of evil and the waking from darkness and terror; the art, including singular beast decorations and much symbolism. 2. In the second period, the time of Dante, are found the development of Italian character and chivalry, an entirely-believed Christian religion, with joy, courtesy, hope, and peace in death, but also including fearful elements of evil—absolute confidence in their own creed, leading to faith in the absolution of their own crimes, and to persecution of the creeds of other people. During the two centuries of this period the power of Verona rose and fell. In relation to this Mr. Ruskin remarked on the wise, just, and gentle Mastino, the founder of the Scala dynasty in Verona, persecuting heretics; and Can Signorio della Scala on his deathbed giving a pious charge to his children, and ordering the murder of his brother—examples of the boundless possibility of self-deception. Referring to his illustrations, Mr. Ruskin pointed out the expressions of hope, in the conquest of death, and the rewards of faith, apparent in the art of the time. 3. The third period was termed the "time of the Masters," when classical art was again known, and the painters and sculptors, favoured by scientific instruction and by models of consummate beauty, and influenced by poetry and transcendental philosophy, produced fifty years of perfect work. Among these Mr. Ruskin specially dilated on the productions of Carpaccio (whom he compared to Gainsborough), John Bellini, Andrea Mantegna, Perugino, and others, particularly remarking on the evidence of their whole soul being put into their work. In conclusion, Mr. Ruskin commented on the two great rivers of Lombardy, the Adige and the Po, and their advance upon Venice, threatening its destruction. He said that the Venetians for 600 years had been contending with these great rivers at their mouths, where they were wholly irresistible, but had neglected their sources, where their infinitely separated streamlets may be easily ruled and diverted for irrigation, a benefit now lost. "The south slope of the Alps," he said, "might be made a paradise of lovely pasture and availed forest; the Adige and the Po, the Dora and the Ticino, no more defiled, no more alternating between fierce flood and venomous languor, but in calm currents, bearing ships to every city and health to every field of all that azure plain of Lombard Italy."

In conclusion, Mr. Ruskin advocated the study of the Italian schools of art in England and the redemption of the valleys of the Ticino and the Rhône, with the concurrence of the Italian and Swiss Governments.

William Spottiswoode, Esq., F.R.S., was in the chair.

WIND AND RAIN.

Mr. Robert H. Scott, director of the Meteorological Office, began his third lecture on Meteorology, on Saturday last, with the consideration of the winds, all which are occasioned by heat. The air rises whenever the earth's surface is much heated, and the surrounding air flows in to fill up the vacuum thus produced, giving rise to the alternation of land and sea breezes in hot climates, and the monsoons. If the sun were always on the equator and the earth did not move in its orbit, there would be a hot belt at the equator towards which the air would flow from either pole; but the sun's apparent motion disturbs this, and the heated area changes its position according to the sun's declination and the distribution of land and water on the globe. At the actual heated district there is no wind, as the air is rising from the ground; but on each side of it there are constant currents flowing towards it from the two poles. These are termed the trade winds, whose direction never varies, being N. E. in the northern and S. E. in the southern hemisphere; the anti-trades, returning from the equator are respectively S. W. and N. W. winds. The monsoons are due to the fact that in our summer Central Asia becomes much heated, and that in our winter Australia is the warmest district. The trade winds are therefore alternately drawn over the equator and begin to flow towards the pole instead of from it. The S. E. trade wind becomes the S. W. monsoon of the summer months of Hindostan, and the N. E. trade wind of the winter of the northern hemisphere becomes the N. W. monsoon of the Dutch East Indies south of the line. When the air reaches the hot belt it rises to a great height and begins to return towards the pole, as is shown by ashes having been conveyed against the trade wind from volcanoes in Central America to Jamaica. In regard to the winds in the temperate zones, Mr. Scott expressed his opinion that the ideas of Maury respecting the crossing at the calm belt are untenable, and that Dove's more feasible theory of currents flowing in opposite directions to each other in parallel columns is not thoroughly conclusive. The contrasts between the physical properties of the air in the polar and equatorial currents were next explained. As the former causes the barometer to rise and the thermometer to fall, the action being the reverse with the equatorial current, we get the baric and thermic wind-roses of any station by calculating the mean heights of these instruments for different winds. Whenever one of these currents, with its attendant weather, unduly predominates, the opposite conditions prevail in adjacent districts. A warm winter with us is always accompanied with a very cold one in Siberia or America. Mr. Scott next explained the law of gyration, or "veering" and "backing" of wind, and its relation to storms; and then showed how anemometry is effected either by reference to pressure or velocity, the former being used in Sir F. Beaufort's method, the latter in Dr. Robinson's, by his excellent velocity instrument. Reports respecting wind from inland stations are of little value, through the irregularities in the surface of the ground checking the flow of air.

Mr. Scott next explained the condensation of vapour, beginning with Dr. Wells's theory of dew and the formation of fog, mist, and cloud; and then alluded to Howard's nomenclature of clouds, cirrus, cumulus, stratus, and their compounds, referring to fine large sketches of the principal forms. The three principal causes of rain were next considered, and examples noticed:—1, Ascending currents of air, which produce the great tropical summer rains; 2, the contact of hot damp air with cold ground, which makes the west coast of continents so rainy; and 3, the setting in of a cold wind after a warm one, and the reverse—as when a N. W. wind sets in after a S. W. wind, or when a S. E. wind follows a frost. The measurement of rain was next explained. An inch of rain over four square feet is equal to a gallon of water, or 10 lb.; over a square mile, to 60,000 tons. The wettest place in the world is Cherrapouze, where the fall is 600 inches, taking place in six months. Our rainfall at the sea level varies from 60 inches at Cahireeven in Kerry to about 20 inches on the east coast of England. In mountainous districts it sometimes amounts to more—as much as 140 inches at Scathwaite. In conclusion, Mr. Scott described the action of rain-gauges, and the importance of their being suitably placed for obtaining trustworthy results.

THE ARCHITECTURE OF THE HUMAN BODY—THE LIMBS.

Professor Humphry, M.D., F.R.S., of Cambridge, began his fourth lecture, on Tuesday last, by observing that the outgrowth of the limbs is, as a general rule, in inverse ratio to the elongation of the animal, as shown by the comparison of a worm and an eel with a fly and a frog. In vertebrate animals the number of limbs is restricted to four, which grow from the two ends, or, rather, from the four corners, of the shortened trunks. The similarity between the fore and hind limbs, and between the limbs of different animals, he said, is probably due to their growing from corresponding points

of the trunk, and being, therefore, endued with a similarity in the nutritive and growing forces. The Professor next pointed out and explained the analogies and differences between the limbs, referring to specimens and diagrams. He then gave an account of the pelvic arch, by which the weight of the trunk is transmitted to the lower limbs, particularly drawing attention to the mode in which its key-bone, the sacrum, differs from the key-stone of an ordinary arch; and he adverted to the differences in the arch in men and women, in the negro, and in some of the lower animals, and also to the mode in which the human pelvis is adapted for sitting, as well as for standing and running. The hip-joint was next described, and attention was drawn to the part which atmospheric pressure plays in maintaining the apposition of the bones in this and other joints, being a vast saving in material and force. The great length of the human thigh-bone was noticed, and the disposition of its head and neck, rendering the neck liable to be broken in elderly persons. The mode of growth of the thigh-bone and other long bones was then described, and its influence in determining the growth of the soft parts of the limbs. The growth in middle age was stated to be a perpetual course of addition by layers from without and of subtraction from within, in old age the bone becoming lighter and weaker. The growth in length takes place by the increase and ossification of the cartilage at the end of the bone, which goes on till about the age of twenty-two to twenty-five. Up to this period the approximate age of a skeleton may be known by examining the bones, but not afterwards with any degree of certainty. In conclusion, the Professor gave a brief description of the exceedingly complicated arrangements of the knee-joint, and of the various movements which take place in different positions of it.

At the next Friday evening meeting Mr. W. Kingdon Clifford will give a discourse on "The Theories of the Physical Forces."

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The trainers have been putting on the final polish for Lincoln, whose meeting will seem sadly crippled without the two-and-twenty two-year-olds which for two seasons past have gone to the post for the Brocklesby Stakes. Kingcraft has been doing some sharp canters, but he does not "go well" either in the Two Thousand or Derby betting. Sunlight has been piloting Sunshine in a steady gallop of a mile and a half; and Stanley is still at walking exercise, either in the paddock or on Middleham Moor. Bridgewater is going well, and we should fancy that the inhabitants of that borough will object (as the ladies of St. Albans did ten years ago) to the name being appropriated to a son of Bribery, on the ground that, according to their views, only one per cent of the constituency have been proved to be bribed at the last general election. The Colonel (11st. 12lb.) leads in the Liverpool Steeplechase quotations, and Camel improves, while Sunshine is on the wane, for the Derby. Astolfo is still highly fancied for the Two Thousand. He was only out once last year, and beat Kennington, a good winner during the season, by half a length.

Master McGrath, if he will only refrain from tumbling about when he gets in with his hare, seems to stand such a fine chance for a third Waterloo Cup, that 3½ to 1 is taken freely about him. Mr. Brocklebank's nomination stands second at 14 to 1; but there seems to be very little confidence felt in Bab-at-the-Bowster, the runner-up of last year. Cock Robin, the runner-up in 1868, is also pretty certain to run, and Baffler will most probably go for Mr. Blackstock. Royal Bride will represent Mr. Randell, who is, we are glad to hear, slowly mending, after low typhoid fever of six weeks' duration.

Things are looking up considerably in the Bedale Hunt, under the energetic master, Mr. John Booth, and his huntsman, Carr. They have plenty of foxes, and there has not been one blank day so far. Three or four seasons since they had between twenty and thirty. On Wednesday week they drew Lord De Grey's covers at Hutton Moor, and found four or five foxes, a sight the like of which has not been seen there for years. On Jan. 6 they had a very quick forty-seven minutes to ground at Kirby Fleetham, the hounds running from scent to view in the last two or three fields; on Jan. 8 they killed in the open, after 1h. 25m. from Spannithorne Whin, only six horsemen going through the run; on Jan. 19 they had 1h. 18m., from Bamlett's Whin, and killed in the Ure, just below the railway bridge at Ripon; and on Jan. 24, after killing their first fox in a good fifty-minute run, they found again at Huts Gill, and had a splendid run of two hours, and were stopped at dark. An action has arisen out of the sad Kilkenny Hunt quarrel. One Morrissey, an active member of the opposition, charged the master, Mr. Meredyth, with riding against him on a small bridge and knocking him out of his saddle. Although, according to his own account, he was grievously injured, he seems to have first tried to throw a stone and then to have ridden on with the hounds to cover, and, when there, to have done his utmost to head back the fox and ruin the sport. In fact, his demonstrations in this laudable line were so marked that the huntsman offered him a crown to desist; but he scorned the silver, and said that he was paid already for the work. The jury gave a verdict against him. We are glad to hear that things are likely to be settled amicably in Cambridgeshire. Mr. Musters has quite decided to give up the mastership of the Quorn Hunt at the close of the season. Jack Goddard, who has been acting as his stud groom, is anxious to take a huntsman's place again.

Mr. Bridger Stent, the master of the Brighton harriers, died very suddenly last week, in his fiftieth year. He was born at Petworth, and was a good all-round sportsman, with especial leanings towards harriers and cricket. A third of a century since, he played for his school, Winchester against Harrow. As secretary of the Brighton Cricket Club and the Sussex County Club, cricketing in Sussex is under great obligations to him. He had also been master of the harriers for eighteen months, and shown great sport. Nothing delighted him more than to see them, with the redoubtable "Peter" at their head, on parade in the cricket-field and lending a fresh interest to a match afternoon. He will, indeed, be a "sorely-missed" man.

The death of Mr. Powell, the steeplechase-rider and a cotemporary of Becher, Mason, M'Donough, and Tom Oliver, is announced. He won the Liverpool Steeplechase in '41, on Charity, and was, perhaps, best known to the public of that day as the rider of Saladin. He was a very fair horseman, and with boundless nerve. His death took place in Australia, and was owing to a fall from a buggy, after he had escaped all the perils of the "oxers" of the midlands and the "doubles" of The Vale.

The return bout between the French and English wrestlers has ended in favour of the latter, as Dick Wright threw Dubois in the final tussle in the French style, amid enormous cheering.

The French Government has granted a concession for the laying of a telegraph cable to connect France, Algeria, and Malta.

Mr. Hercules Ross, son of the well-known crack shot, Mr. Horatio Ross, has, for the fourth time in succession, won the rifle championship of India.

The Marquis of Bute, one of the vice-presidents of the Grampian Club, has intimated to the Rev. Dr. Rogers, the secretary, his intention of printing for the club the Chartulary of Cambuskenneth Abbey. This Chartulary is one of the most interesting connected with the ancient religious houses in Scotland, and it has long been a source of regret that funds were not available for translating and printing it. It is in the keeping of the Faculty of Advocates, and is in excellent preservation. Cambuskenneth Abbey was founded by David I., in 1147, and flourished till the Reformation. James III., and his Queen, were interred within the precincts, and a few years ago her Majesty was pleased to rear a monument over their tomb. The liberality of Lord Bute in publishing the Chartulary will be widely appreciated by the Scottish antiquaries. The Grampian Club, of which the Marquis was one of the early promoters, was originated, in 1868, for the publication of works relating to Scottish history and antiquities.

LAW AND POLICE.

The Judges on the Midland Circuit (Mr. Justice Montague Smith and Mr. Baron Cleasby) have fixed the time for holding the assizes at York and Leeds for the following days, viz.:—York, March 16; Leeds, March 23. The circuits are now complete.

Serjeant Dowse has been appointed Irish Solicitor-General.

The *Law Times* says:—"Sir J. Couch, Chief Justice of Bombay, has been promoted to the Chief Justiceship of Calcutta, vacated by the retirement of Sir Barnes Peacock."

Mr. Henry Clark, barrister on the Western Circuit, has been appointed Recorder of Tiverton, in the room of Mr. R. Roope.

The Midland Railway Company were, on Monday, the defendants in an accident case. Last summer a young lady was found lying insensible on the line near Hendon, and at the time it was believed that she had either attempted to commit suicide or had been the victim of foul play. In fact, however, she had fallen from one of the carriages while the train was in motion; and she now charged the company with negligence in not properly fastening the door of the carriage. The jury sustained this view, and gave her £500 damages.—A compensation case, in which the Metropolitan Railway Company were the defendants, was tried in the Court of Exchequer yesterday week. The plaintiff, a widow, received injuries which, according to her account, were caused by the recoil of the train after it had stopped at a station. This was borne out by three witnesses; but the servants of the company, who gave evidence, swore that the plaintiff jumped out of the carriage while the train was in motion. The jury returned a verdict for the company.—Two cases in connection with the New-cross accident were heard by the Under-Sheriff of Surrey. The negligence was admitted, and damages of £120 were awarded in one case, and in the other £30.

Yesterday week, in the Court of Common Pleas, the case of "Masters v. Lefebvre" terminated in a verdict for the defendants. The action was brought against the Sun Fire Office for having maliciously prosecuted the plaintiff twice on charges of arson. On the first occasion the grand jury ignored the bill, and on the second the plaintiff was acquitted immediately after the opening speech of counsel. Both Judge and jury have now expressed their convictions that there was no malice on the part of the office, and there was reasonable cause for the course which had been adopted.

Mr. Bewicke, a gentleman whose name has often been in the law reports, defended himself in the Court of Common Pleas, on Monday, in an action for slander and perjury. The plaintiff is the father of Mr. Bewicke's wife, who has obtained a judicial separation from her husband. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Justice Byles, who heard the case, ordered the tipstaff to take Mr. Bewicke into custody; but, after some time, an apology was tendered to the Judge and accepted. Damages were given for £500.

An action for breach of promise of marriage was tried, on Monday, in the Court of Exchequer. The plaintiff was the daughter of an officer in the Army; and the defendant was a merchant, who admitted the promise and consented to damages of £2000.—Two actions for breach of promise to marry are reported from provincial courts. In one case the lady was defendant, and the plaintiff—a dockyard labourer at Leith—obtained damages to the extent of £3 2s. 6d. In the other, a young lady sued Mr. W. Jackson, farmer, of Bury. The bans had been published, the day fixed, and the plaintiff's wardrobe bought; but, from circumstances which did not transpire, the wedding did not take place. There appeared to be some misunderstanding, as the defendant denied that he had ever desired to break his promise, and emphatically declared in court that "if Martha would not have him, he would marry no other woman." Verdict was given for the plaintiff, with £50 damages.

In our last Publication there was a paragraph stating briefly that an action for libel brought in the Court of Exchequer by Dr. Williams against the Duke and Duchess of Somerset had been postponed on account of the illness of the Duchess; and that the alleged libel was "that the plaintiff, who was called a 'hypo-critical murderer,' had, through refusing to meet another doctor, caused the death of the Duke's only son." A friend of the plaintiff feels aggrieved at what he thinks our unfair report, and asks us to insert a short statement correcting it. He writes, "You make a statement as to what 'the alleged libel is' without mentioning the fact stated by the Solicitor-General, and not denied by the other side, that the publication of what you refer to as 'the alleged libel' is admitted, and without adverting to the fact that the defendant's counsel stated that there was no plea of justification, and that the truth of the gross statements in what you refer to as 'the alleged libel' was not intended to be set up."

A trial of breach of contract was heard in the Court of Common Pleas last Saturday. Mrs. Cameron, formerly Miss Catherine Hickson, sued Mr. Leslie, a dramatic author, who had undertaken to prepare a drama for her, the lady herself furnishing the "scenarium." Miss Hickson was dissatisfied with the drama, and sent it back to be altered, but the defendant retained it until he was threatened with an action. The jury gave the plaintiff £40 damages, the sum paid for the play.

A question affecting the validity of a deed of composition was decided last Saturday by the Chief Judge in Bankruptcy. A creditor applied for liberty to issue an execution against a bankrupt, notwithstanding the registration of a deed of composition. Four out of five creditors had assented to take 1s. in the pound, but the fifth alleged that the instrument was founded upon fraud, as the debtor could well pay 7s. in the pound. The Chief Judge held it to be a principle of both law and equity that the majority could not bind a single creditor unless the deed was in all respects a fair one. He declared the document to be fraudulent and void, cancelled the registration, and gave the creditor leave to issue execution.

A gentleman, in taking a ticket at the Twickenham railway station, objected to a French coin which had been tendered by the booking-clerk as a portion of the change. The clerk lost his temper, and, after the passage of some angry words on both sides, gave the intending passenger into custody on a charge of having attempted to steal money from the till. He was locked up in a police cell all night, but when the case was brought before the magistrate it was immediately dismissed. An action against the South-Western Railway Company for false imprisonment has resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, damages £100.

An action against a Birmingham firm of attorneys, for negligence, was tried, on Tuesday, in the Court of Exchequer, when a verdict for £1800 damages was returned.

Lord Justice Giffard heard an appeal case, on Tuesday, in which Mr. Munster, the newly-elected member for Mallow, was concerned. The Lord Justice concurred in the decision of the Master of the Rolls, by which a writ, issued against Mr. Munster as one of the directors of the company, was held to be regular.

In the Court of Common Pleas, on Tuesday, a laundress received damages of £20 from the Metropolitan Railway Company for injuries received through the falling of a lamp in one of the company's carriages.

After an inquiry extending over four days, Mr. Stanley, solicitor, was on Tuesday committed for trial on a charge of conspiring with certain other persons to bribe voters at the last Norwich municipal election.

Mr. Demetrio Pappa, the late manager of the Oriental Commercial Bank, who is charged with embezzling five cheques of the bank, was on Tuesday committed for trial by the Lord Mayor. Another charge having been preferred against the defendant, he was remanded until Monday next. Bail was accepted for his appearance.

The Marylebone police magistrate gave judgment, on Tuesday, in the prosecutions against three tradesmen, which had been instituted by the Society for Promoting the Better Observance of the Lord's Day. The summonses were taken out under an Act of Charles II., passed in 1676, and the magistrate held that there was no alternative but to enforce the law when asked by a respectable

body of men to do so. Two of the defendants were fined 5s. each and the costs.

Mr. Flowers, the magistrate at Bow-street, has decided that the police authorities have no power to appoint standings for cabs within railway stations, and that plying for hire in such places does not subject cabdrivers to a penalty.—At the Westminster Police Court a cabman was summoned for overcharge. Having driven a lady and two children less than half a mile, he demanded and was paid 1s. 6d. The offence was committed before the amended regulations came into force, and the defendant was fined 20s. and the costs, the overcharge to be returned.

The Chairman of the Surrey Sessions, in his charge to the grand jury, on Monday, expressed a strong opinion that such an institution was not required in the metropolis, where so many of the cases sent for trial were thoroughly investigated by experienced magistrates, who would not commit prisoners unless there was *prima facie* evidence to support the charges against them.

Mr. and Mrs. Skeplehorne, charged with conspiring with Mrs. Ironside to pass off upon Mr. Ironside the child of one Fanny Wood as if it were his own, were tried, on Thursday week, at the Central Criminal Court. The case involved many points of law, and the prisoners were convicted, but the Judge deferred passing sentence until the legal doubts raised had been considered.—One Brown, who has for many years swindled the insurance companies in a systematic way, was, last week, sentenced to fifteen years' penal servitude. In the case which led to his detection he had insured a vessel, and soon after applied for the amount of his policy, representing that it had foundered in the North Sea. No such vessel, however, had ever existed. A youth was included in the indictment, but the jury recommended him to mercy, and he was sentenced to six months' hard labour.—William Gregory Davies, whose name has been before the public for some time in connection with the robbery of silks and velvets from Messrs. Leaf, has been sentenced to seven years' penal servitude. The girl Grantham, who disposed of most of the plunder, and afterwards gave information against Davies, was tried at the same time. The Common Serjeant commented severely upon her conduct, and sentenced her to five years' imprisonment.—The promoters of the "Deptford Spec," who were convicted last year of carrying on an illegal lottery, have been sentenced to pay a fine of £100. The defendants, Alexander Walker and Thomas Stephen Morris, were released upon giving an undertaking not to repeat the offence; but it was lately discovered that they were engaged in getting up other lotteries, and had succeeded in obtaining large sums of money from the public—hence the judgment.

Kate Glenning was charged at the Middlesex Sessions yesterday week with assaulting a constable. Sixty previous convictions were proved against her, and she was sent to prison for two years.—Another confirmed criminal, named James Clarke, was sentenced to penal servitude for seven years for theft.

At the Marylebone Police Court, on Monday morning, George Walter, a butler, who received a good character from his employer, Mr. Vanderbyll, was charged with stealing £100 worth of his master's plate. The prisoner went to John-street station, and said he wished to give himself up for stealing his master's plate. He gave twenty-eight pawnbrokers' duplicates, all relating to plate. The date of the tickets commenced in January, 1868. Mr. D'Eyncourt said this had been going on for two years. The prisoner was remanded for a week.

Bank of England notes, representing about £10,000, were stolen on Saturday from a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, Hanburys, and Co., the bankers of Lombard-street. At the time of the robbery the clerk was at the Birkbeck Deposit Bank, near Chancery-lane, waiting to transact business. While his attention was engaged for a moment, the notes were taken from a bag. The numbers, however, are known, and a reward of £1000 has been offered for the apprehension of the thief.

The son of Mr. Goodwin, of Wigwell Hall, has been committed for trial on the charge of destroying a number of valuable pictures, the property of his father. The prisoner, whose name is William Henry Goodwin, was found by the police sitting by the library fire with several of the pictures burning before him. On being discovered he said, "Let them burn," but offered no explanation of his conduct.

A garrotter has been captured at Gateshead within a very few minutes after he had robbed a Newcastle manufacturer.

THE NEW SHERIFFS.

ENGLAND.

Except Cornwall and Lancashire.

Bedfordshire—John Nathaniel Foster, Esq., of Sandy Place.
Berkshire—John Henry Blagrove, Esq., of Calcot Park, Tilehurst.
Bucks—John P. Ellames, Esq., of the Manor House, Little Marlow.
Cambridgeshire and Hunts—R. A. Houlton, Esq., of Bartlow.
Cheshire—Sir Richard Brooke, Bart., of Norton Priory, Halton.
Cumberland—Timothy Petherstonhaugh, Esq., of The College.
Derbyshire—E. W. Robertson, Esq., of Chilcote, Burton-on-Trent.
Devonshire—John Curzon Moore Stevens, Esq., of Winscott.
Dorsetshire—Hector Monro, Esq., of Edmondsham.
Durham—William Briggs, Esq., of Hylton Castle, Sunderland.
Essex—John Jolliffe Tufnell, Esq., of Langley, Great Waltham.
Gloucestershire—Robert Blagden Hale, Esq., of Alderley.
Herefordshire—Edmund Smalley Hutchinson, Esq., of Longworn.
Hertfordshire—Unwin Heathcote, Esq., of Sheephall Bury.
Kent—Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart., of East Sutton Park.
Leicestershire—Edward Basil Farnham, Esq., of Quorndon House.
Lincolnshire—A. W. Thorold Grant Thorold, Esq., of Weelsby.
Monmouthshire—Edward Lister, Esq., of Cefn Ila, near Usk.
Norfolk—Sir Robert Jacob Buxton, Bart., of Shadwell Court.
Northamptonshire—George L. Watson, Esq., of Rockingham Castle.
Northumberland—Henry Gregson, Esq., of Low Lynn.
Nottinghamshire—James Thomas Edge, Esq., of Strelley.
Oxfordshire—John Weyland, Esq., of Wood Eaton.
Rutland—George Dawson Rowley, Esq., of Morsott.
Shropshire—Salisbury Kynaston Malinward, Esq., of Otley Park.
Somersetshire—R. Guy Evered, Esq., of Hill House, Otterhampton.
County of Southampton—T. Fairbairn, Esq., of Brambridge House.
Staffordshire—John Hartly, Esq., of Wolverhampton.
Suffolk—Lord Rendlesham, of Rendlesham Hall.
Surrey—William Farnell Watson, Esq., of Ilenfold, near Dorking.
Sussex—Joseph Mayer Montefiore, Esq., of Worth Park.
Warwickshire—Charles F. Dilke, Esq., of Maxstoke Castle.
Westmorland—J. Atkinson, Esq., of Windermere, Templestowerby.
Wiltshire—John Ravenhill, Esq., of Ashton House, Heytesbury.
Worcestershire—Thomas R. Hill, Esq., of Catherine Hill House.
Yorkshire—James Pulleine, Esq., of Clifton Castle, near Bedale.

WALES.

Anglesey—Sir R. Bulkeley Williams-Bulkeley, Bart., of Baron-hill.
Breconshire—Hugh Powell Price, Esq., of Castle Madoc.
Cardiganshire—Herbert Davies Evans, Esq., of Highmead.
Carmarthenshire—William H. Foley, Esq., of Abermarlais Park.
Carnarvonshire—Hugh John Ellis-Nanney, Esq., of Plas-hen.
Denbighshire—John Richard Heaton, Esq., of Plas-Heaton.
Flintshire—Edmund Peel, Esq., of Bryn-y-pys.
Glamorganshire—G. W. Griffiths Thomas, Esq., of Coedriglan.
Merionethshire—Clement Arthur Thurston, Esq., of Pennal Towers.
Montgomeryshire—Capt. O. M. C. Read, R.N., of Llandinam Hall.
Pembrokehire—Morris Williams Lloyd Owen, Esq., of Cwmgloyne.
Radnorshire—Edward Jenkins, Esq., of The Grove, Presteign.

H. Fletcher Rigge, Esq., of Wood Broughton, Grange, near Lancaster, has been appointed High Sheriff of Lancashire.

Edmund Beauchamp Tucker, Esq., of Trevince, has been appointed Sheriff of Cornwall.

The ship *Havering*, bound from Greenock to Bombay, was burnt on Nov. 30.

FINE ARTS.

GENERAL WATER-COLOUR EXHIBITION.

he extensive display of water-colour drawings just opened at the Dudley Gallery surpasses its predecessors in variety, if not also in general merit. The number of new men who yearly come to the front in this gallery, or at least attain that degree of competent ability which is so common in water colours, but which is seldom greatly over-passed, is really surprising. The ever-increasing extent to which painting in this medium is cultivated, the comparative facility of its cultivation up to a certain point, and the limitations it is apt to reveal beyond that point, where its followers are not

more thoroughly trained in art than are English students usually, are all amply illustrated in this exhibition. Here, too, may be seen in their extremes the very diverse tendencies of the various sections of our younger artists—tendencies quite as antagonistic to each other as are the contraries in the art-criticism of the day.

This year the number of works (especially among the figure-subjects) which, even to the most catholic taste, will appear eccentric or peculiar, is perhaps greater even than usual; and, as they give a special character to the exhibition, we may pay first attention to them. The principal cause or source of these peculiarities appears to be a certain revived dilettanti spirit of mediævalism, or revival of other later bygone sentiments, characteristics, and styles. Many

of the peculiarities are offshoots from almost-forgotten pre-Raphaelitism; but, instead of uniting (which was the professed object of that schism) primitive simplicity of feeling to modern scientific truth, the former is often regarded as all in all, or one particular quality of art is exalted at the expense of all others. The mediævalism of Mr. Marks is an exception, for his point of view or attitude towards the Middle Ages is strictly that of the nineteenth-century mocker or satirist. His clever, humorous drawing (169) illustrative of a German legend of Princess Pimpinella reading a romaunt to while away the pains of her three brothers enchanted into the forms of pelicans, is full of sly hits at mediæval grotesqueness—in the costume and crown of the Princess



"SHEPHERD SEATED AT A FOUNTAIN," FACSIMILE OF AN ETCHING BY BERGHEM.

in the dwarf fountain, and in the quaint architecture of the distant city. But a little more beauty in the Princess, and artistic grace in composition and colour, might have been admitted without weakening the intended effect, however comical, or even farcical, the intention. Several other artists hold their mediævalism *au grand sérieux*. Here is Mr. Hemy (turning, we regret to see, from landscape to figures) employing the fine system of colouring he has acquired in the school of Leys on the production of an Annunciation (97), after the strictest conventional pattern of the early Flemish painters. You see the modern artist has not felt, and could not feel, his theme. There is abundant ability to gratify the dilettante in this reproduction, but it is of a lifeless, modern-antiquarian kind one may see in the recent votive pictures of almost any church in Belgium. Mr. Legros, whose bias is towards a far more matured, though dryer, colder branch of northern art, has a

study of the head of the officiating priest in his christening picture of last year which is very finely drawn and modelled, but opaque and livid in its hues—attributable partly to the *gouache* or body-colour material employed. Mr. Bateman's morbidly imaginative and, we presume, allegorical, drawing of women plucking mandrakes from beneath a gallows (194); Mr. Crane's "Spring" (241), with its harsh colouring and unlovely cupid; and his more original and effective, but very singular, composition representing the contest between "Ormuzd and Ariman" (271); and, strangest of the strange drawings here, Mr. E. J. Ellis's illustration (240) of a poem by Mr. Swinburne, may be passed without further comment. Mr. A. B. Donaldson presents little novelty of conception in his "Pilgrims of the Night" (25), and the treatment is unfortunate; but in some views of Nuremberg the rich yet subdued quality of colouring to which the artist has been feeling his way is (governed

here by due reference to nature) so largely attained that landscape and not figure painting should henceforth be the principal field of his practice. To say that Miss Spartali has ventured beyond her powers in the scale of her "Romance of the Rose" (369), will suffice by way of criticism; her "Forgetfulness" (436), however—a girl gazing in reverie over her book—has really fine low-toned colouring. A similar remark, qualified by reference to some peculiarity or immaturity of treatment, applies to Miss Lucy Madox Brown's "Après le Bal" (12)—a girl discovered by her sister, at dawn, sleeping in her ball-dress, exhausted, on a couch. We may also mention here a drawing of a boy riding an unwilling horse among the breakers of a shallow, sandy shore, by Mr. Oliver Madox Brown, which in its vigorous healthiness of feeling promises freedom from the influence of theories which have somewhat perverted the taste of other members of this artist-family.

Venetian character of colouring in combination with mediæval quaintness is doubtless the aim of some of the preceding painters, and has probably influenced the work of Mr. Simeon Solomon, into which, however, there enters a quasi-classical element of noble and graceful form, chiefly apparent in the antique type of face which Mr. Solomon bestows, with the utmost impartiality, on all his figures, whatever the subject, and however often the type has to be repeated in one composition. But Mr. Solomon has also wrought out some original colour effects from combinations of gold and black

and grey, which give his work distinctive value, and this year (more than on any previous occasion) entitle him to rank high as a colourist. His "Three Holy Children in the Fiery Furnace" (45) is really a rare triumph of colouring as well as a finely imaginative design. The great angel-wings which screen the three figures; the flame-tongues which enframe them, and the floor of molten gold on which they stand, are thoroughly artistic in execution. Similar praise, though in a less degree, applies to the "Young Rabbi Carrying the Scrolls of the Law" (51). It is a hopeful sign that

the artist has this year laid aside the excessively arbitrary, if not nonsensical, mystical symbolism in which he long indulged. He has next to eschew the mawkish sentimentality so essentially distinct from genuine poetic feeling and the effeminate inanity which repel healthy tastes from such drawings—realistic only in the matter of knee-breeches—as Nos. 121 and 324.

Mr. G. D. Leslie's "Grandmamma" (112)—a young girl equipped in the riding-hat and coat of the last century—seems to give warning of the penalty attaching to self-content in a too narrow



"FIRST LOVE," BY MULREADY.

groove of subject and treatment. Beyond a touch of naïve refinement never absent from Mr. Leslie's female faces, there is really little to commend in this weak and vapid embodiment; whilst the sickly greens and greys, like the blacker hues of the quaint bit of "Bray Vicarage" (231), seem to betray growing neglect of the charms of colouring. Mr. Poynter is a more careful and complete executant, a more thorough and scientific draughtsman and modeller, than any of the artists hitherto named. As often happens, however, with these powers is combined the perception of character in larger measure than the sense of beauty or artistic feeling. On this account we should fancy that—with all their delicacy of workmanship—the small female portraits exhibited from time to time by

this artist, and of which we have an example in the portrait of Mrs. E. Burne Jones (506), do scant justice to their respective subjects. The artist is probably happier in his fancy half-length of "Jessica" (586)—a refined and beautiful drawing, with Oriental accessories tastefully introduced. In the purely ideal bust entitled "Poetry" (163) the face, though ably modelled, appears to not fully realise the required sensibility or inspiration; and there are disproportions—as, for instance, between the head and shoulder—for which we were not prepared in the work of a monumental designer of Mr. Poynter's ability.

There are many other contributors of figure-drawings whose works deserve praise more or less unqualified, though they may not

require or provoke detailed criticism, and whose merits, therefore, must not be estimated by the length at which they are reviewed. For instance, Mr. Cave Thomas's "Calvary" (482)—Christ stretched on the cross—is painted with a religious intensity of feeling appropriate to the subject, and more need not be said. Mr. R. W. Macbeth—a name new to us as a water-colour painter—has a drawing entitled "Des Etrangers" (527), representing the introduction of a couple of little English girls among the congregation of a church in picturesque Alsacian costumes, which is admirable for truth of characterisation and its general technical qualities. Mr. Joseph Knight sends two Breton subjects of much power—eminently faithful, and perfectly drawn. Mr. E. J. Gregory has

caught much of the subtle charm of colour and sentiment of Mr. Walker, of the old society, in the small drawing called "In the Gloaming" (640)—rustic figures burning dead leaves. A certain dryness, almost harshness, of execution, accompanied by a prevalence of dull drabs and browns, appears not inappropriate in Mr. A. C. H. Luxmore's drawing of a sturdy, rigid, old Puritan Captain, seated at table penning "A Letter to the General" (64). Mr. Herkome contributes a large drawing, remarkable for realistic truth, and very competent in technical execution, though slightly hard, representing rural labourers hoeing in a turnip-field (272). "Rival Musicians" (312)—a boy with his tin whistle waiting to imitate a blackbird's notes—by Mr. Bale, is, for simple naturalness, unsurpassed. Very charming also is Mr. J. Hayllar's "Awakened Conscience" (425)—a little pilferer of three or four pausing as it is about to eat a strawberry plucked from a forbidden bed. "The Orphans" (156)—a cottage interior, with children nursing a couple of newly-born lambs—and a drawing of a cur catching the flies which torment his thinly-covered skin, both by Mr. Britton Reviere, are capital for character and freedom of handling. We should also commend to notice Mr. Horschelt's able drawings of "Wandering Circassians" (495) and "An Arab Camp" (468); a couple of highly-finished single-figure female studies, by Mr. A. E. Fisher (536) and Mr. J. C. Playfair (83); a female head (262), true to nature and very broad and skilful in touch, by Miss Topham; Mr. Wynfield's whole-length of an eighteenth-century beauty (144), clever, but slight, and a trifle affected; "The May Garland" (26) and another child subject, by Mr. T. Thwaite, very prettily but rather conventionally treated; Mr. A. Perry's vigorous drawing of Roman peasants shoeing a draught ox (96); "The Bracken Boat" (128), by Mr. H. Macallum; and drawings by Messrs. Lobley, E. Clifford, and A. H. Marsh; and the Misses O. P. Gilbert, J. Russell, and A. Claxton.

The landscapes, &c., we must reserve for future notice.

The famous collection of Prince Demidoff has been removed from the villa of San Donato, Florence, and will be sold at Paris in a series of auctions, commencing on the 21st inst. It is probably the richest private collection in Europe, comprising celebrated masterpieces, both of painting and sculpture, by many of the leading Continental artists, together with a valuable gallery of old masters.

By way of supplement to our account of the alterations and decorations of the Westminster Palace, effected during the Parliamentary recess, we may mention that the decoration of St. Stephen's crypt and baptistery has been completed, by the addition of a gilt metal grille to the former, and of gates and a standard for artificial light to the latter. These additions have been excellently designed by Mr. Barry, after the style, freely treated, of the metal-work surrounding Queen Eleanor's tomb in Westminster Abbey; and, of course, in accordance with the architecture of the crypt and baptistery, the style of which dates back to the time of Edward I. The crypt is probably the only portion of the old Palace of Westminster which partially escaped the fire. Its restoration has been accomplished with complete success, and the result is a work of art unique of its kind in this country. The decorations may be compared, for elaborate richness, with those of the Sainte Chapelle at Paris; but they are more mellow and harmonious in general effect.

The series of designs by Mr. H. C. Selous, which gained the premium offered in 1868 by the Art-Union of London, have been engraved by Mr. C. G. Lewis, and are offered to subscribers of the present year. The designs are in outline partially shaded, and illustrate Canon Kingsley's story of "Hereward the Wake."

The specimens of art-workmanship forwarded in competition for the prizes offered last year by the Society of Arts will shortly be exhibited in the society's Great Room.

Some misconception appears to have arisen in reference to certain alterations made in the Lecture-Hall of the Royal Academy, Burlington House. The hall is not to be employed as a gallery for the exhibition of pictures, as has been supposed, but is still to be devoted to architecture. "In the event," however, "of the architectural drawings sent not being sufficient in number and merit to occupy the whole of that gallery, the committee would retain the power of supplementing the exhibition with other drawings or works which might harmonise with the architectural drawings."

"SHEPHERD SEATED AT A FOUNTAIN."

To those admirers of Nicholas Berghem's landscapes, &c., in oil, who may be unacquainted with his etchings, the painter's mastery of the etcher's tools may be a surprise. The characteristics of his pictures will, however, be readily recognised in the fine etching which we reproduce by a cognate art. There is the same happy introduction of appropriate figures and animals; there is the same unflinching sense of the picturesqueness in the disposition of those figures and animals in relation to the other portions; and there is the same genuine pastoral feeling pervading all. Nicholas Berghem, like so many other painters of the Flemish and Dutch schools, was a well-practised and skilful etcher. He used the more advanced resources of the art without losing much of that frank suggestiveness which is the most essential charm of the etching-needle *pur et simple*. This present important example, well known to collectors, is signed and dated "Berghem f., 1652," and is minutely described in Bartsch's "Peintre-Graveur." It was exhibited in the Leeds National Exhibition of Works of Art.

"FIRST LOVE."

The picture by Mulready, which we engrave in continuation of our series of illustrations of works of art in the South Kensington Museum collections, is a favourable example of an interesting transitional period in the practice of that admirable English master. Painted in 1839, somewhat later than the "Seven Ages" and "The Sonnet," it shows a paramount aim, technically considered, at beauty of colouring—an aim perfectly according with the warm feeling and idyllic sentiment of the subject. Mulready's pictures of this period are more generalised and indefinite in form: they have less of individualised characterisation, than those either of an earlier or later time. It was only at a subsequent date—as for instance in "Choosing the Wedding Gown," exhibited in 1846—that the painter fully mastered the great technical difficulty of uniting the purest, richest colouring, to the utmost precision and completeness of form. How well the artist has suggested the intense yet delicate sensibilities, the passionate yet modestly-restrained emotions proper to his theme, we need not remark. The official description in the South Kensington catalogue very accurately describes the picture:—"A girl just budding into womanhood leans against a wall, with an infant brother asleep in her arms; behind her a youth in a red smock-frock, resting on a stile, regards her with a look of intense love: neither seems to speak, both being entirely absorbed, yet fully conscious of each other and of the intense feeling of first love. The shouts of the mother and brother, calling to the evening's meal, are utterly unnoticed in their deep absorption; beneath the stile two dogs are playing with and fondling each other." The picture is one of Mulready's many masterpieces included in Mr. Sheepshanks's noble gift to the nation.

The Albert medal of the second class has been conferred by the Queen on William Simpson, R.N., late chief boatman in charge of the coastguard station at Bude, Cornwall, for having, during a heavy gale, in September, 1869, saved, under circumstances of very great danger to himself, six men—one of whom had a broken limb—from the ship *Avonmore*, which was wrecked off that place. By means of the rocket apparatus nine of the crew were saved, while the second officer and six others were drowned. Simpson saw that the six men remaining on the wreck could not save themselves by means of the apparatus unless additional assistance was rendered from the shore. Although the ship was momentarily expected to break up, Simpson succeeded, with much risk and difficulty, in reaching the deck, and by his aid the men were saved. Simpson being the last to leave the wreck.

LITERATURE.

The Rob Roy on the Jordan, Nile, Red Sea, and Gennesareth. (Murray.) The solitary pastime of canoe navigation, which has of late years come into fashion with our manly English youth, is applied by Mr. John Macgregor, and by a few other veterans in the art, to a most adventurous method of foreign travel. That gentleman is not better known for his benevolent Christian efforts to relieve and educate the most destitute classes of the London poor, by the agency of ragged schools, of shoeblack brigades, and other philanthropic institutions, than for his enterprising feats of lonely voyaging in the Rob Roy canoes, first, second, and third of that name, upon many remote inland waters of Europe. The lakes and fiords of Norway and Sweden, the rivers of France, Belgium, and Germany, and even the Danube, far down its course, have been stirred by the alternate right and left hand dips of his paddle, and have borne the little vessel of which he is both captain and crew. He is, besides these aquatic experiences, an old traveller in many other parts of the wide world. The new volume before us narrates what he saw, did, suffered, and enjoyed, in the five months from the end of October, 1868, to the end of March, 1869, during an exploration, chiefly by water, of the line of the Suez Canal, then unfinished, the eastern or Damietta branch of the Lower Nile, Lake Menzaleh, and Port Said, in Egypt; and subsequently of the rivers Abana and Pharpar, with their lakes near Damascus, the sources and upper course of the Jordan, the Waters of Merom, Lake Huleh, and the Lake of Gennesareth, with the adjacent districts of Galilee. It will be remembered by our readers that Mr. Macgregor sent us from Jerusalem a sketch of the Hasbeya source of the Jordan, where he launched the Rob Roy in the first week of January; and that it was published in one of our Numbers last April, together with some of our Special Artist's Illustrations of the discoveries made by the agents of the Palestine Exploration Fund Committee. That part of the book which describes his adventures in Syria and the northern provinces of Palestine is much more interesting than the earlier portion, which relates to Egypt; for the isthmus of Suez has, since the time of his visit, been overrun with people, and overdone with newspaper reports; while he did not ascend the Nile above Cairo, having seen its historic wonders on a former occasion. But he opens quite a new region of topographical research in his account of the rivers flowing down from the Anti-Lebanon range, above Damascus, to the morass of Ateibeh and the lake of Hijaneh, towards the Hauran and Bashan; as well as in his careful examination of the three sources of the Jordan, at Hasbeya, at Dan, and at Banias, the site of Roman Casarea Philippi; with the extraordinary morass, a labyrinth of water-courses oozing through a vast thicket of floating papyrus-plants, which lies above Lake Huleh. It would have been impossible to explore these very curious places without the canoe, which could be paddled wherever there was a few inches of water, and could be lifted and carried on dry land, when needful, weighing only 72 lb. with its mast, sail, and paddle. But Mr. Macgregor was obliged, in this part of his expedition, to separate himself from his faithful dragoman, Michael Hany, and his two Arab servants, as well as to dispense with the comfort of pack-horses and donkeys to carry his tent and luggage. He seems to have run great risk of being robbed and murdered by the wild Arab tribes of the country; he was twice shot at, and once taken captive. We admire his pluck, but we cannot commend his prudence; and it is scarcely desirable that other British subjects should follow his example. The twelve days he passed on the sacred waters and shores of "the Galilean Lake," beset with the sublimest and tenderest associations of Divine presence amongst men, were probably the best period of the whole time occupied by this tour. He made a complete and accurate survey of the northern and western shores, with a view to ascertain the sites of those ancient fishing-towns or market-towns, Bethsaida and Capernaum, where Jesus Christ is stated to have sojourned for the purpose of teaching the people and gathering his disciples into a religious society. There can be no question of antiquarian topography which compares with this in its classic or romantic interest. The evidence and arguments of Mr. Macgregor seem to leave it beyond doubt that the precise locality of those small towns or villages is to be found at the north-west corner of the lake, to the north of the beautiful little plain of Gennesareth, in the places now called Tabiga and Khan Minyeh. The distance thence to Nazareth, over the hills, would be less than twenty miles. Tabiga, the ancient Bethsaida, has a pretty bay, or cove, perfectly suitable to be a harbour for fishing-boats, with a beach of pure gravel and soft sand, watered by the warm fresh springs from the limestone rocks, which are clustered with stalactites of lime. An aqueduct from the walled fountain at Tabiga conducts its water, by a winding route, to the cliff near Khan Minyeh, on the top of which Capernaum, "exalted to heaven," was formerly built, overlooking Gennesareth and the lake. The frequent discussions of religious themes, into which Mr. Macgregor is naturally led by his visit to these scenes of the New Testament history, are characterised by good feeling and good sense. The book is furnished with several maps, a few good chromolithographs, and many woodcuts.

Spectrum Analysis. Six Lectures. By Henry E. Roscoe, B.A., F.R.S. (Macmillan.) The Professor of Chemistry in Owens College, at Manchester, is well known to have made a special study of that remarkable series of phenomena, to which the attention of the scientific world was called by the discoveries of Kirchhoff and others, ten or eleven years ago, with reference to the transverse dark lines or bars, observed long since by Wollaston and Fraunhofer, crossing the prismatic band of colours. Dr. Roscoe's six lectures, delivered, in 1868, before the Society of Apothecaries in London, contain the fullest and clearest account of this subject; and their publication in the volume issued by Messrs. Macmillan, which is furnished with a number of illustrations, diagrams, woodcuts, and chromolithographs, will go far to assist the reader, even without the aid of experimental demonstrations, to understand and to realise the lecturer's statements. Many of our readers are probably aware of the great practical importance of this branch of science, as a means of obtaining the most delicate chemical test of different substances, by viewing, in each case, the spectrum displayed when the rays of light from the flame of the burning matter are passed through a prism; the different arrangements of coloured lines, yielded by the addition of various elements, being precisely ascertained and mapped out. But a discovery of still greater speculative interest has resulted from observing that the spectra of light shed by these burning metals, or other earthly substances, when brought under the spectrum of solar light, present a certain coincidence of the bright-coloured lines, in the former, with the dark lines crossing the latter spectrum. Dr. Roscoe explains the process of inductive reasoning by which Kirchhoff arrived at the conclusion that the dark transverse bars in the solar spectrum were indications of the existence, in a gaseous form, in the atmosphere of the sun, of those metals which, in a state of combustion, shed light of a quality recognised by spectrum analysis from the arrangement of its bright lines. The chemical compositions of the sun, the planets, and other heavenly bodies may thus in some degree be known; and a new path of astronomical investigation is opened which may hereafter lead to highly instructive results. This book by Professor Roscoe is admirably suited to make the subject more generally known.

Over the Alleghanies and Across the Prairies. By John Lewis Peyton. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) This volume, written in a very lively and entertaining style, has more claims upon readers' attention than a glance at the title might lead one to suppose. There are, of course, easygoing persons who are perfectly contented with the amount of information vouchsafed by the Ethiopian serenader:—

Alleghany mountains terrible high,
Get on do top and touch do sky.

There are others who during the late American civil war studied newspapers and maps so diligently that they consider themselves to know all about the "far west;" and there are others whose interest in a country ceases so soon as it has become civilised and resounds with the scream of the railway-whistle. Yet they may all derive some entertainment and excitement, even if they do not desire to gain any more knowledge, from the volume under consideration.

For the personal recollections of the "far west" which the author has put together and kindly had printed and published carry us back twenty-one years. And, when one considers how things grow during twenty-one years in that land where the pumpkins and everything and everybody are bigger than elsewhere, it is plain that, however many books about the places visited by the author may have been of late years put temptingly before the public by adventurous travellers, and greedily devoured by inquisitive stay-at-homes, his descriptions may be expected to be as different from theirs as the portrait of a demoniac dwelling naked amongst tombs from a portrait of that demoniac clothed and in his right mind. Perhaps the expectation is not quite fulfilled; but there is, nevertheless, noticeable in our author's work a refreshing modicum of novelty arising, paradoxically enough on first thoughts, from the very fact that it relates to what is old. The author, who appears from certain significant indications to be an American living, at present, in England, was indebted as so many people are for the pleasantest of all rambles to a medical man who recommended him, when he was recovering from a severe illness, to "take a few months' run across the Alleghanies and among the northern lakes." As the doctor had said, so did he; and started in the now obsolete mail-coach, with its yellow body, wheels of vivid colours, and four spirited horses, from Staunton, Virginia, amidst the warnings of timid and the scoffings of scatter-brained and the congratulations of stout-hearted friends, for what was then considered a perilous trip. How he passed through Harper's Ferry; what he has to tell of John Brown, of Ossawatimie; how he speaks of the "route" (meaning, probably, "route") of General Braddock in 1755; what befel him in Ohio and elsewhere amongst skittish colts and other "kittle cattle," and where you may find what he considers the description most applicable to Niagara may be agreeably discovered from his own pages.

Letters from the East. By William Cullen Bryant. (Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) It is now quite a fashionable, if not a bounden, duty to go to Jericho, or at any rate to Jerusalem; and to write a book about the Holy Land and "the clime of the Sun." A question, therefore, arises whether almost enough has not by this time been written about the East. But then there are writers and writers; and, in the present case, the author belongs to which of the two may be considered the more distinguished class. Besides, his letters were written a while ago; long, in fact, before English princesses and ladies-in-waiting made morning calls at the harems of Sultans and Viceroys of Egypt, and before Eastern gentlemen had relinquished most of their national costume, except the fez, and Eastern ladies, except the very much modified yashmak. Indeed, the letters "were written in the course of a visit made to the Old World in the closing months of the year 1852, and the first six months of the year following." There are circumstances under which such a backward movement is not only desirable but pleasant. And of nothing can it be more truly said than of literature that "small is the worth of beauty from the light retired"; and thanks are due to the publisher who "bids it come forth" and "be admired." Let the author's book, then, be taken up in the confident belief that, as it is unostentatiously elegant to look upon, so it is agreeable and interesting to read; for it is written with the pen of one who had eyes to see and ears to hear, and the command of a cultivated style. And let the author be followed attentively from London to Paris and from Paris to Marseilles, and from Marseilles to Malta, and from Malta to Cairo, and from Cairo, to Jerusalem, and whither-soever he travels; but let it be borne in mind that his pilgrimage was made many years before the completion of the Suez Canal and contemporaneous innovations.

A Book about Roses. By S. Reynolds Hole. (William Blackwood and Sons.) The mention of roses suggests recollections of the Rose of Sharon and the lily of the valley, of all that is queenly and delicate, and lovely and fragrant. When the poet, who was also a gallant, would commend his suit to his mistress, he could do no better than dispatch as his herald the queen of flowers, saying—

Go, lovely rose,
Tell her that wastes her time and me
That now she knows,
When I compare her unto thee,
How passing fair she seems to be.

Whoever will tell us of roses is welcome, and another author has come forward to tell us "how to grow them and show them." He is, probably, endowed with a sanguine temperament, for he appears to believe in the assertions contained in the following lines:—

There's a rose looking in at the window,
In every condition of life—
In days of content and enjoyment,
In hours with bitterness rife.

Where'er there's the smile of a woman,
As bright as a beam from above,
'Tis the rose looking in at the window,
And filling the dwelling with love.

Common experience might lead one to differ from him; but, so long as the rose does not take the form of flesh and blood, given to flattening its nose against a pane of glass on the opposite side of the way, and prying with the eye of curiosity into other people's business, it is undoubtedly a very pleasant object to have "looking in at the window." The author gives a deplorable account of the manner in which roses are generally cultivated; he says that "there is not a garden, nowadays, of any pretension, which has not its collection of roses, and yet there is not one garden in twenty where the flower is realised in its beauty." He tells how proprietors have, with an air of triumph, conducted him over what they pleased to call roseries, and what he calls "dismal slaughter-houses," places as horrible to the true lover of roses as the den where Blue Beard kept his departed wives to the true lover of women. He complains that people who pretend to "so dote on roses" are lazy and miserly hypocrites; they expend more trouble on their back-hair than upon their flowers, and they give only £4 for fifty rose-trees whilst they do not grudge £20 for a sealskin jacket. But even if money be forthcoming and cheques be signed willingly, and trees be bought in profusion, and strict injunctions be laid on gardeners, it is all, frequently, of no avail. For the gardener is not allowed to choose his situation, and the poor rose-trees are so distributed that in the winter they are but playthings for the boisterous wind, and in summer but a prey to the riff-raff of the insect world. Perhaps it may be surmised from what has been said that wealth is necessary for the proper cultivation of roses; but it appears not to be so. The author gives a very pleasant and interesting account of a visit he paid to Nottingham, where he saw an exhibition of roses trained by working men, and he declares that he has "never seen better specimens of cut roses, grown under glass, than those which were exhibited by those working men." But then you must have love and devotion; you must not mind toil and trouble; you must be watchful, patient, and persevering. The author gives practical advice about soils to be chosen, manures to be used, arrangement to be practised, selection to be made, and the way to show the rose; and he winds up with some remarks suggested by a rose-show. He has added, moreover, an appendix containing "memoranda for the months" and an appendix wherein will be found "a list of the best roses introduced from France and elsewhere during the last ten years." The author's subject is charming and his style is vivacious and pleasant.

The Story of Mademoiselle D'Estanville. By the Hon. Mrs. Henry Weyland Chetwynd. (Chapman and Hall.) The very first pages of this story are distinguished for a freshness and elegance which are enough to send readers on their way rejoicing as they make up their minds to take a leap in the dark and venture upon their travels through two unknown volumes. It cannot be said that the promise of the early commencement is fulfilled entirely; but, if there be now and then a little flagging, and if a certain English lady be so well drawn in her character of a silly and weak but good-natured and well-meaning woman as to be always exasperating and occasionally intolerable, it is a comfort to be able to state that she does not appear on the stage very often. We are given to understand that she is not so silly as she seems, but is really endowed with excellent sense; she, however, seldom shows it but hides her light under a bushel. The story, as the title

would suggest, is coloured French; and so long as the scenes and the persons are French considerable pleasure is to be derived from it. Unfortunately the English characters do not display themselves in a very favourable light; and there is a most disagreeable young lady, named Anne Hall, about whom the best that can be said is that she does at last prevail upon her proud lips to speak an apology which she was bound to make and to ask for pardon which she did not deserve. A sprightly style and a lively wit help to make the tale very pleasant and easy reading; the course of true love, after the proper amount of meandering, becomes straight and smooth; and at the end there is the enlivening peal of marriage-bells. The château d'Estantville stood in a beautiful and fertile valley in Normandy, and in the château, which had fallen somewhat into decay, lived Madame d'Estantville and her daughter, who, so far as worldly prosperity went, were in much the same plight as the house. But they had each a store of what no riches can give; and the daughter was no worse off than the lovely damsel of whom Wordsworth wrote,

Sweet Highland girl, a very shower,
Of beauty is thine earthly dower.

This daughter is, of course, the Mlle. d'Estantville whose story is set forth in the two volumes under consideration. It is neither strikingly original nor miraculously eventful; but it is sufficiently interesting, and vivaciously told. The portraiture of the women is excellent; that of the men, with the exception of Monsieur de Belle-ville, is by no means so good. Still, even in the case of the latter, there are masterly touches; and their language, when they are Frenchmen, is English with the unmistakably French stamp very happily impressed.

The Hôtel du Petit St. Jean. (Smith, Elder, and Co.) This is "a Gascon story." It is contained in one volume, bears no author's name, and is a charming specimen of the pathetic romance—a romance, it would appear, of real life. For it is said to be a record of events which "happened between the years 1862 and 1866," in "one of the fairest cities of Gascony." The persons for whom the reader's interest is demanded are many; but the chief amongst them are M. and Madame, and Mlle. Marie Nadard. Mademoiselle is the principal heroine; and how and why she became a sister of charity it is well worth while to discover from the book. At the commencement of the tale M. and Madame Nadard had for a quarter of a century kept the "Hôtel du Petit St. Jean," in a town pseudonymously called Nogent; and hence the title of the story. The inhabitants of the town being Gascons are, of course, "boastful, passionate, headstrong, musical, excitable, and not very progressive in ideas;" and the author has turned their various qualities to account. Marie, at the opening of the tale, is eighteen. She is an "only child, and a spoiled one." She has a lover, one Léonce Duval, an orphan, good-looking, and with some accomplishments, but socially insignificant and poor in purse, being a clerk, with £40 a year. What became of Léonce when Marie was admitted amongst the sisterhood of charity is another puzzle which may be agreeably solved by the perusal of some 300 pages. The first chapter is introductory; the second is devoted to a trial of a kind for which, though it is only a case of "culpable homicide with premeditation," the late Troppman tragedy may have whetted the public appetite; for the judicial proceedings of the French under such circumstances are undoubtedly an interesting study. Whether the trial has any influence upon the ultimate fate of Marie and Léonce is a question which must not be answered in this place for fear of taking the edge off pardonable curiosity. Nor must too much information be given about a Mademoiselle Rose, who appears at p. 140 "in the capacity of bride-elect;" and the idea of whose loveliness in the aforesaid capacity causes Marie to look as if she were turned to stone. It will not be going too far, however, to hint that the cholera is pressed into service, and is made to yield a very touching scene. Happiness is won, but not without conflict and suffering, by the author's "heroes and heroines" (for there are more than one of each); and the nature of the conflicts and the sufferings is best described in the author's own book.

First Teachings About the Earth. By M. Ogle. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) Mrs. Ogle has succeeded in compiling for the instruction of children a very convenient little book of elementary geography, clearly arranged and concisely expressed in simple and familiar language. It consists of about sixty short reading-lessons, each filling a couple of pages, with a series of questions upon the information given in each lesson. An attempt is here made, and wisely, to interest the young mind by a description of the earth and its wonders before explaining its political divisions. The first part, in fourteen lessons, describes the shape, motion, nature, crust, and supposed internal structure of the earth, with its volcanic and surrounding atmosphere: the most familiar language being employed throughout. The second part, in ten lessons, elucidates the meaning and uses of maps, globes, and the principal lines marked on them—a familiar illustration showing their uses with extreme clearness. The third part, in eleven lessons, describes the divisions of the earth into land and water, giving a physical account of the seas, rivers, lakes, mountains, and islands, according to the latest discoveries, and possesses the great advantage of being narrated in easy, story-like language. The fourth part, which constitutes nearly half the entire volume, is an elementary general and political geography; the object evidently being to interest the young reader in this, necessarily the duller, part of the book. In conclusion, there are several very readable and instructive chapters, styled respectively, "The Story of Magellan; or, the First Voyage Round the World;" "About the Turks;" and "The Discovery, Conquest, and Settlement of America." We can fairly recommend this useful little work.

THE TELEGRAPHS.

The conduct of telegraph business within the United Kingdom has been undertaken by the Post Office. The telegraphs were transferred to the Government yesterday week; and the first message dispatched from the General Post Office, on Saturday morning, was addressed to Mr. Harrison, of the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce, one of the most strenuous advocates of the new system, and it conveyed the congratulations of Mr. Scudamore on the commencement of the new system.

A list of the postal telegraph offices open to the public is exhibited at all the post-offices in the United Kingdom. The postal telegraphic system will be extended as rapidly as circumstances will permit, and due notice will be given from month to month of the opening of additional offices.

The charge for a message between places in the United Kingdom is 1s. for twenty words, and 3d. for each additional five, or smaller number. The payment (which is to be made in stamps) for a message not exceeding twenty words covers the delivery of that message by special foot passenger within the limits of one mile from the terminal telegraph office, or within the limit of the postal delivery of that office when it is a head office, although the town postal delivery may extend for more than a mile from it. Beyond such distances 6d. per mile portage will be charged, or 1s. per mile if sent by cab; otherwise they will be sent by the next postal delivery, free of charge.

Messages may not only be tendered for transmission at postal telegraph offices, but may be inclosed in envelopes addressed "Telegraph Office," and deposited in wall or pillar boxes, or in the letter boxes or ordinary receiving offices or sub post offices. Telegrams so deposited will be sent on to the nearest postal telegraph office.

Messages for the Continent, India, or America are also collected at and delivered from the postal telegraph offices throughout the United Kingdom, at the rates and under the regulations hitherto charged and maintained by the telegraph companies engaged in the transmission and delivery of such messages.

The *Giornale di Napoli* says:—"The subterranean canal destined to carry the waters of the Lake of Agnagno into the sea is now completed, being 1400 metres in length. This work, one of the most useful of those undertaken in late years by private persons, has been accomplished in spite of enormous material difficulties and considerable opposition."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EX-GRAND DUKE OF TUSCANY.

John Joseph Francis Ferdinand Charles, Archduke of Austria, Prince Royal of Hungary and Bohemia, who, up to the year 1859, reigned as Leopold II., Grand Duke of Tuscany, died in Rome, on the 28th ult. He was born at Florence, Oct. 3, 1797, son of Ferdinand III., Grand Duke of Tuscany, who, driven from his duchy by the French in 1799, went to Vienna, and was made, under the treaty of Lunéville, Bishop of the secularised see of Salzburg, and subsequently Grand Duke of Wurtzburg. In 1814 Ferdinand III. was enabled to return to his hereditary possessions in Italy, and survived until June 18, 1824, when he was succeeded by the Grand Duke whose decease we record. He assumed the title of Leopold II., and his government of Tuscany rendered that country the most flourishing portion of the Italian peninsula; but in 1847, when a spirit of democracy began to spread over Europe, Leopold, though reigning as a liberal and constitutional Prince, was obliged to abandon Florence, and to seek safety at Gaeta. The victory of Novara, however, replaced him on the throne, which he continued to fill until 1859, when he was compelled, after a fruitless abdication in favour of his son, Ferdinand IV., to allow his State to be annexed to Sardinia. He subsequently lived in retirement, indulging the literary taste which, so far back as 1825, he had shown by a splendid edition then published of the works of Lorenzo de' Medici. The Grand Duke married, first, in 1817, Princess Marie Anne Caroline, daughter of Maximilian, Prince of Saxony; and, secondly, in 1833, Marie Antoinette, daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies, by the latter of whom he leaves several children, of whom the eldest son, Ferdinand IV., Archduke of Austria, Prince of Hungary and Bohemia, born 1835, is a General in the Austrian service.

VISCOUNTESS NETTERVILLE.

The Right Hon. Constantia Frances, Viscountess Netterville, died at Paris on the 21st ult. Her Ladyship was second daughter of the late Sir Edward Joseph Smythe, sixth Baronet, of Eske Hall, in the county of Durham, by Frances, his wife, sister of the late Lord Belmore. She married, Oct. 27, 1841, Arthur James Netterville, Esq., of Cruiceth, in the county of Meath, to whom the Viscountess Netterville, which had lain dormant since the death of James, seventh Viscount, was adjudged by the House of Lords in 1867. Of this marriage there is issue an only child, Frances Constantia, wife of Lieutenant Vidzetz, late in the Austrian service.

THE BISHOP OF KILMORE.

The Right Rev. Hamilton Verschoyle, D.D., Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh, died on the 28th ult., and creates the first vacancy on the bench of Irish prelates since the passing of the Irish Church Act. His Lordship was born in 1803, the son of John Verschoyle, Esq., of Stillorgan, near Dublin, by Margaret, his wife, daughter of J. Stuart, Esq., and nephew of the late Dr. James Verschoyle, Bishop of Killala. He received his education at Oswestry School, and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he graduated in 1826, and obtained a scholarship. For many years he was one of the acknowledged leaders of the Evangelical clergy in Dublin, and the popular Minister of the Episcopal Chapel, Upper Baginbun-street. In 1862 he was appointed Dean of Ferns, and shortly after, also in 1862, was consecrated Bishop of Kilmore, Elphin, and Ardagh. He married, in 1832, Catherine Margaret, daughter of the Very Rev. Thomas Hawkins, Dean of Clonfert, by whom he leaves issue. The Bishop was patron of eighty-two livings and his see was of the annual value of £5248.

SIR E. C. BISSHOPP, BART.

Sir Edward Cecil Bishopp, eleventh Baronet, of Parham Park, Sussex, died on the 27th ult. He was born Feb. 23, 1826, the third son of the Very Rev. Sir George Bishopp, Dean of Lismore and Archdeacon of Aghadoe, by his wife, Catherine Elizabeth, third daughter of Captain Andrew Sproule, R.N. He entered the Royal Navy, served through the war in Syria, and was present at the bombardment of St. Jean d'Acre in 1840. For these services he received a medal and clasp, as well as the Turkish medal. In 1865 he succeeded to the Baronetcy, at the death of his brother, Sir George Curzon Bishopp, Bart. He married, April 13, 1847, Mary, only daughter of Rear-Admiral Taylor, of the Brazilian navy. The Baronetcy was conferred on Sir Thomas Bishopp, Knt., M.P. for Gatton, Surrey, in July, 1620. Sir Edward, second Baronet, suffered fine and imprisonment for his adherence to the Royal cause. The seventh Baronet, Sir Cecil, established his claim to the Baroncy of De la Zouche in right of his mother, and was summoned to Parliament as Baron de la Zouche, Aug. 25, 1815. The Baronet just deceased was cousin of Sir Cecil Bishopp, Baron de la Zouche.

SIR C. H. DARLING.

Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B., late Governor of Victoria, died on the 25th ult., at 7, Lansdowne-terrace, Cheltenham. He was born in 1809, the eldest son of the late Major-General H. C. Darling, Lieutenant-Governor of Tobago, by Isabella Hay, his wife, daughter of Charles Cameron, Esq. Educated at Sandhurst, he entered the 3rd Foot in 1826. But it was in the colonial service that Sir Charles Darling gained distinction. In 1833 he was appointed Secretary to the Government of the Barbadoes; and, in 1836, Secretary to the Government of Jamaica. From 1848 to 1852 he was Lieutenant-Governor of St. Lucia; from 1852 to 1854 Lieutenant-Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; from 1854 to 1855 Governor of Antigua; from 1855 to 1857 Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Newfoundland; and from 1857 to 1863 Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Jamaica. In 1863 he received the appointment of Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Victoria, from which he retired in 1866; and his name, in connection with an intended grant by the Legislature of that colony, has been for some time past very prominently before the public. In 1862 he was created a Knight Commander (Civil) of the Order of the Bath. Sir C. H. Darling married, first, 1835, Anne Wilhelmina, daughter of Alan Dalzell, Esq., of Barbadoes; secondly, in 1839, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. Joshua B. Nurse, of the same island; and, thirdly, in 1857, Elizabeth Isabella Caroline, only daughter of Christopher Salter, Esq., D.L., of Stoke Pogis, Bucks.

SIR J. H. COOKE.

Sir John Henry Cooke, Kt., Lieutenant of the Yeomen of the Guard and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, died, on the 31st ult., at his residence at Hampstead. He entered the Army more than sixty years ago, and served as Lieutenant (43rd Regiment) in the Walcheren expedition. In 1811 he joined the Light Division in the Peninsula, and was engaged at the storming of Ciudad Rodrigo and Badajoz and the battles of Salamanca, Vittoria, the Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse, besides various actions of minor importance. He was wounded both at Badajoz and Vittoria. Subsequently, he accompanied the army to America, and was present, on Jan. 8, 1815, at the attack on the American lines before New Orleans. He returned to Europe, however, in time to form part of the army of occupation in France. In 1862 he was appointed Ensign of her Majesty's body-guard of the Yeomen of the Guard, became Lieutenant of the corps in 1866, and was knighted in 1867. His commission of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army bore date 1851. Sir John Cooke had received the war medal with eight clasps.

MR. J. W. PENNYMAN.

James White Pennyman, Esq., of Ormesby Hall, in the county of York, J.P., died, at his seat in Cleveland, on the 1st inst. He was born Nov. 5, 1792, the eldest son of Colonel James Worsley, by Lydia, his wife, sister of Sir Thomas Wollaston White, Bart., and grandson of the Rev. James Worsley, of Stoneygrave, by Dorothy, his wife, daughter of Sir James Pennyman, Bart., of

Ormesby. At the death of his cousin, Sir William Henry Pennyman, Bart., in 1852, he succeeded to the Ormesby estates, and assumed the surname and arms of Pennyman. He married, March 24, 1828, Frances, daughter of the Rev. James Stovin, D.D., and leaves a son, James Stovin Pennyman, Esq., now of Ormesby Hall, and a daughter, Frances Maria, married to Captain Forbes MacBean. The Pennyman family are an ancient Yorkshire family, of Saxon extraction, and were raised to the degree of Baronet shortly after the Restoration. Through the marriage of his great grandfather, Thomas Worsley, Esq., of Hovingham, with Mary Frankland, of Thirkolby, Mr. Pennyman was sixth in direct descent from the Lord Protector Cromwell.

THE REV. C. TOWNSEND.

The death of the Rev. Charles Townsend, Rector of Kingston-by-the-Sea, near Brighton, which is just announced, adds one more name to the list of the men of mark in literary, as well as in military and political, circles connecting the last with the present generation. Mr. Townsend belonged to the coterie of Holland House, and formed part of a galaxy of talent and social brilliancy that has seldom been surpassed. He was not only the personal friend of Byron, Rogers, Wordsworth, Sir Walter Scott, William Stewart Rose, Hallam, and Lockhart but also himself a man of admirable classical taste, anecdote, and epigrammatic wit. He was born in December, 1789, the son of a London merchant, of a family long connected by ties of property with Calne, in Wiltshire. Educated at Emmanuel College, Cambridge, he graduated in 1833, and, having taken holy orders, held for many years the curacy of Preston, in Sussex. In 1837, his friend, the late Earl of Egremont, conferred on him the Rectory of Kingston, which, though one of the smallest livings in Sussex, he would never afterwards exchange for wealthier preferment. His little parsonage, however, contained the finest collection extant of portraits of English poets, and sufficed for the wants and wishes of its intellectual holder. Mr. Townsend printed for private circulation two small volumes, "Winchester and other Poems" and "A few Leaves collected together in the Autumn of 1860."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Rev. James Prince Lee, D.D., Lord Bishop of Manchester, was proved in the Court of that district, and the personality sworn under £40,000; the executors being Mr. T. D. Ryder and the Rev. R. Birley: to each he leaves a legacy of £50. His Lordship was appointed the first Bishop to the see, in 1847, the revenue being £4200 per annum. He attained the age of sixty-five; his will bears date Aug. 24, 1861. He expressly excludes his eldest daughter from any interest under the will. He leaves to his daughter Susannah Sarah Evans, beyond her portion under settlement, a legacy of £1000. To the Rev. Charles Evans he leaves a specific memorial bequest. To his wife, whom he appoints residuary legatee, he leaves plate to the amount of £300, to be selected by her, as well as 250 volumes from his library; the rest of the books are to be presented to the trustees of Owens College, Manchester. The remainder of his effects are to be sold, the interest arising from the proceeds to be paid to his wife for her life; and at her decease £4000 is to be applied by the Manchester Diocesan Church Building Association towards building and endowing a church in a parish in that diocese, the patronage to be in the gift of the Bishop; £1000 towards the further endowment of St. John's Church, Heaton Mersey, at the next avoidance; £5000 for establishing a scholarship at Trinity College, Cambridge, for the son of a clergyman of not less than five years' standing in Manchester, tenable for three years. There are some small bequests to his Lordship's servants.

The will of the Hon. Lady Louisa Caroline Anne Greville, of Eaton-place, Piccadilly, daughter of the second Earl of Warwick, was proved in London, on the 27th ult., under £20,000, by her nephew, the Right Hon. George Grey, the Earl of Warwick and Brooke, the sole executor. The will is dated 1867, and her Ladyship died on Dec. 31 last. There are several legacies; amongst them £300 to Dr. Wilson, for his kind and faithful attendance upon her for thirty years; to Susan Welham, her faithful servant, £2000; and to her godson £1000. The residue of her property of every description she leaves to her nephew and executor, the Earl of Warwick and Brooke, absolutely.

The will of Sir David Thurlow Cunynghame, Bart., of Denton Court, was proved in London by his relict and sole executrix. The personality was sworn under a nominal sum. The testator was the maternal grandson of Lord Chancellor Thurlow. Sir David was educated for the Army, and served in India, and was formerly Captain in the 12th Lancers. He was Deputy-Lieutenant for Hants, was twice married, and by his first wife had one son, the present Baronet, and two daughters. His will bears date July 23 last, and he died at Hastings, Nov. 12, aged sixty-six. He leaves the whole of his property over which he had a power of disposition to his wife for her own use absolutely.

The will of Miss Caroline Mary Chamberlayne, late of Orford House, Uxley, Essex, was administered to in the principal registry on the 22nd ult., and the personality sworn under £14,000. The will bears date May 28, 1866, and commences thus:—"I wish to bequeath at my death the sum of £5916 to the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, in trust, for the promotion of Christian objects." Signed by the testatrix and two attesting witnesses. There being no executor appointed, letters of administration, with the will annexed, were granted to Mrs. Sarah Chamberlayne, the sole executrix of the will of William Chamberlayne, the testatrix's father, who died without administering to his daughter's effects.

The will of John Tidd Pratt, Esq., late of the Inner Temple, barrister-at-law, and of 29, Abingdon-street, Westminster, was proved in London, on the 1st inst., under £50,000 personality. The executors appointed are his son, John Thomas Becher Pratt, of Newark; James Rogers, of Dean's-yard, Westminster; and Henry Court, of the National Debt Office, Old Jewry. The testator was the Registrar of Friendly Societies, and was also appointed to certify to the rules of savings banks. His will bears date Dec. 7, 1868, and he died on the 9th ult., in his seventy-second year. He leaves to his two last-named executors £50 each. He bequeaths to his wife a life interest in his freehold residence, Abingdon-street; the rent of his leasehold premises, Upper Grosvenor-street; and a life interest in the rest of his property. His furniture he leaves to her absolutely. He mentions that she is entitled to a sum of £300 New Three per Cents standing in their joint names. He leaves to each of his three sons, with what they may have received, an equal sum of £2000; and to each of his three daughters £6000, the interest for their respective lives, and the principal to be at their disposal by will or otherwise to their children. To his son-in-law, the Rev. T. G. Lynde, £500. He leaves, on the decease of his wife, to each of his grandchildren a legacy of £200. He directs that his real estate, together with the living or advowson of Mandford, Norfolk, be sold, and the proceeds, together with the residue of his personal estate, equally divided amongst all his children.

The late John Hodgson Hinde, Esq., J.P., of Elswick, Northumberland, formerly M.P., died intestate. Letters of administration of his personal estate were sworn under £20,000. The deceased was Deputy Lieutenant for Northumberland, and had represented Newcastle-on-Tyne in Parliament on two separate occasions. He assumed the name of Hinde in 1834.

Wills proved and administrations granted in 1869:—In England, 26,398 wills and 9597 administrations: total, 35,995. In Scotland there were 2632 wills. In the year 1868:—In England, 24,548 wills and 9505 administrations: total, 34,053. In Scotland, 2327 wills—showing an increase in 1869 in England of, wills, 1850, and administrations, 92; and in Scotland, wills, 305.

We learn from *Nature* that the Royal Society and the Royal Astronomical Society have both appointed committees of council to report upon the steps which it may be desirable to take in connection with the total eclipse of the sun (visible in Algeria, Spain, and Sicily), in December next.



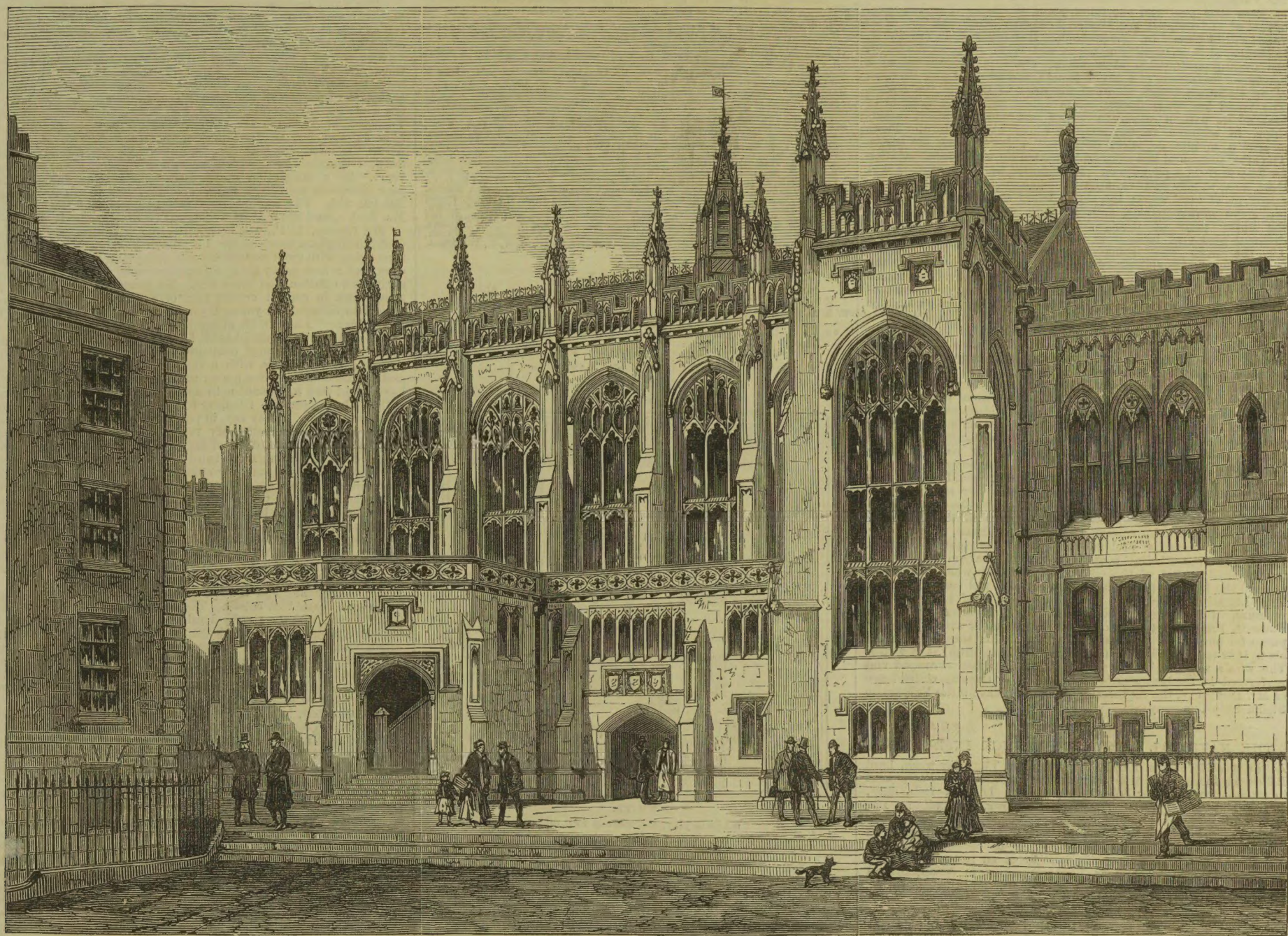
THE NEW HALL OF THE INNER TEMPLE.

A brief historical and descriptive account of the old hall of the Inner Temple appeared in this Journal when it was taken down to be rebuilt. The new hall, of which we present two illustrations, is now finished. It is situated on the site of the old hall, between Middle Temple Cloister and Crown Office-row. It is of the Perpendicular Gothic style, faced externally with Portland stone, and internally with Bath. The contractors were Messrs. Trollope, under the superintendence of Mr. Sydney Smirke, R.A. The building projects towards the gardens 14 ft. more than the old hall, which measured 70 ft. by 29 ft.; the new hall, 93 ft. by 41 ft. Its floor is above the pavement-level, and the basement is occupied by the various offices required for the officials. In rebuilding their hall, the Benchers have availed themselves of the opportunity to extend and improve the domestic offices; to provide commodious robing-rooms and lavatories for the use of members and of students and to obtain better clerks' offices. New

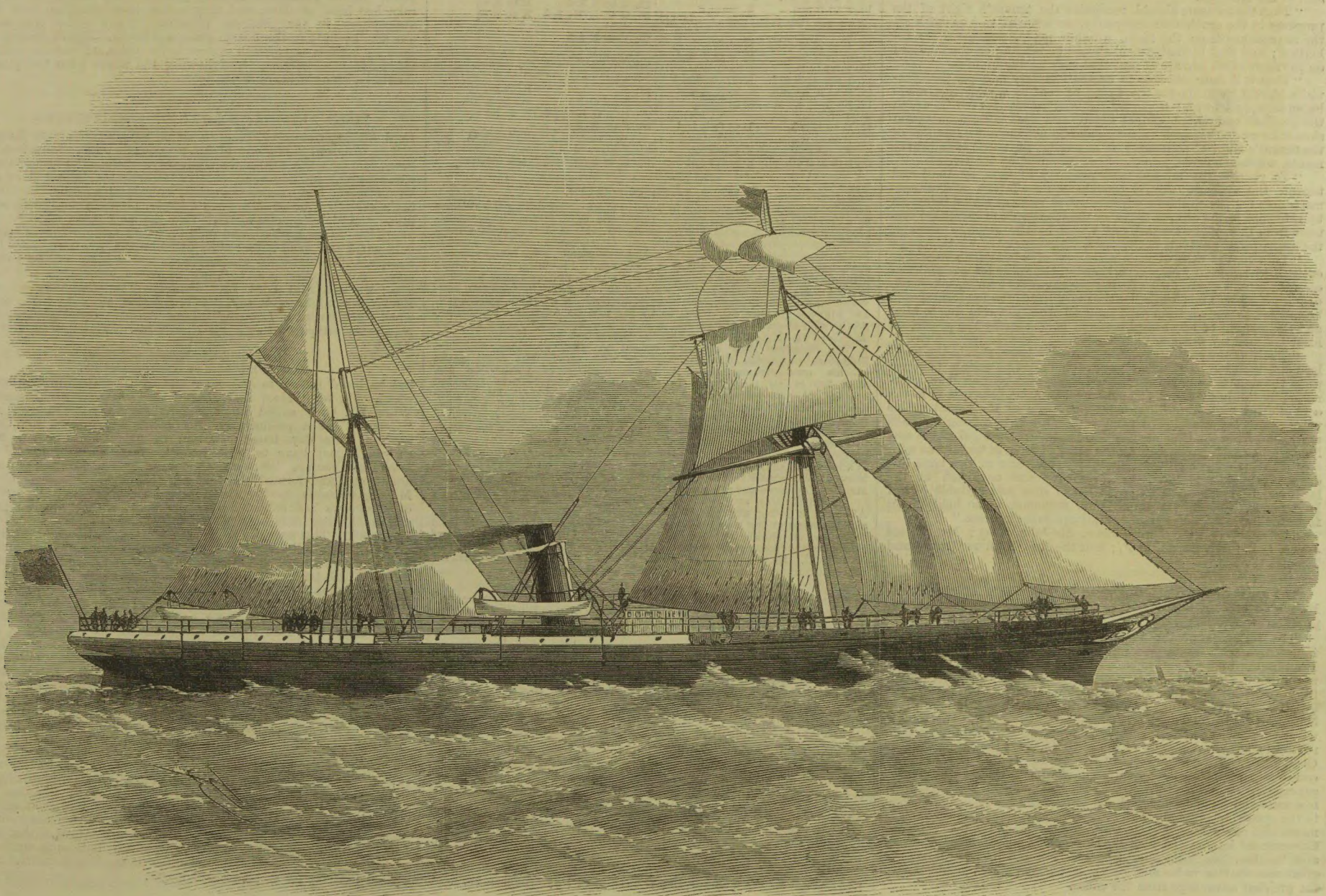
offices have also been built for the treasurer, and the Parliament Chamber has been increased in size. The interior of the hall is panelled, to the height of 9 ft., with a very handsome wainscot dado; the panels with cinquefoil cusp heads, surmounted by an embattled cornice—a magnificent specimen of joiners' work. Two of the carved doors (oak) from the old hall have been rehung on the new building; one bears its own date (1675); the other seems of about the same age. The Parliament Chamber, attached to the hall eastward, has been considerably altered and improved—this is what may be called the drawing-room attached to the hall, where the "Benchers" retire for dessert. The kitchen is attached at the west end, and fitted up with the latest modern appliances. The hall is to be heated with hot water and lighted with sun-burners, and very handsome ornamental gas-brackets have also been introduced on the side walls. The carving, both internal and external, has

been done by Mr. Seal, of Apollo-buildings, Walworth. There are twelve angels, six on a side, internally, each bearing a coat of Royal arms, duly emblazoned, commencing with Queen Elizabeth and ending with Queen Victoria. The oriel window at the upper end of the hall is glazed with stained glass in armorial devices. The rest of the windows are glazed ornamentally in leaded lights and plain glass, but it is the intention of the Benchers ultimately to glaze the whole of the windows with richly-coloured devices, illustrative of the history of the Temple.

In digging the foundations remains were met with of a still earlier hall of smaller dimensions, but of extremely solid masonry, of Norman character. From the slope of the ground, and the depth of the foundations, there are both a basement and a sub-basement story under the hall. Under the western end of it is a vaulted crypt, hitherto used as a wine-cellar, but which it is intended carefully to restore to its original form.



THE NEW HALL OF THE INNER TEMPLE.



THE IRON SCREW-STEAMER LIMARI, FOR VALPARAISO.

THE SCREW-STEAMER LIMARI.

A handsome screw-steamer was launched, a month ago, from the building yard of Messrs. Bowdler, Chaffer, and Co., of Seacombe, near Liverpool, and has since been fitted with her machinery, for the Valparaíso Steam-Ship Company, to use in their coasting trade between that port and the other ports of Chili. The Liverpool agents of the company are Messrs. Frederick Huth and Co. This vessel will be classed in Lloyd's book. Her dimensions are 220 ft. in length, 31 ft. in breadth of beam, and 24 ft. deep, to the top of the awning deck. The stem of the vessel is surmounted by a handsome half-figure of a native female, and adorned with carvings of an elaborate design, showing the arms of Chili in the centre. The vessel has three decks. The upper or awning deck is of teak-wood, with a captain's house and steering-wheel amidships, in addition to the steering-wheel at the stern. There is also a middle or main deck, and a lower deck for cargo. The after portion of the main deck is fitted up with accommodation for fifty first-class passengers. It is lighted by an extra-sized skylight, so as to give ample ventilation when open. The sides of the saloon are of hard wood; the styles being of Italian walnut, with bird's-eye maple panels, relieved with gold mouldings. Into the upper parts of the panels are fitted views in glass of different places of interest in the neighbourhood of Valparaíso. All the seats and sofas are upholstered of red velvet, having a very rich and superb appearance. On each side of the engine compartment, which is amidships, rooms are fitted up for the engineers and officers. The seamen and firemen are accommodated in two large side-houses on this deck in the fore part of the vessel. Between the men's berths and the engine compartment is a large open space, which is intended to be devoted to third-class passengers. The hatchways are fitted at the sides of the vessel instead of the centre, as customary, so that the cargoes may easily be taken into and out of the vessel by lighters.

The Limari is rigged as a two-masted schooner. She is fitted with four water-tight iron bulkheads, two steam winches, and patent windlass driven by steam, and patent slides on the masts for the sails. She is also furnished with compartments for carrying water ballast when without cargo. The advantages of this style of ballasting are numerous, especially for vessels trading in waters which vary in depth and shallowness; as the Limari, having to navigate shallow water, could easily discharge so much of her ballast as would lighten her sufficiently to pass over the shallows, and could replace it when she reached deep water. It may be suggested that the adoption of this principle, and the use of a similar class of ships to the Limari, would seem completely to solve the problem of practically navigating the Suez Canal. The water ballast could be readily discharged when entering the shallow part of the canal, and resumed when the vessel entered the Red Sea or the Mediterranean, as the case might be. The Limari is fitted with compound engines of high and low pressure, of 150 nominal horses' power, constructed by Messrs. Fawcett, Preston, and Co., of Liverpool, together with a powerful pump for pumping out the water ballast. This vessel will carry about 1800 tons weight and measurement on 16 ft. draught of water. The whole work of building and fitting has been arranged and performed in the best possible manner, under the superintendence of Mr. Dewsbury, the engineering superintendent for the Valparaíso Steam-Ship Company.

THE NATIONAL LAND CONFERENCE IN DUBLIN.

At the meeting of the Land Conference, on Thursday week, Lord Bellew again occupied the chair, and the members of Parliament in attendance were Sir John Gray, Messrs. D'Arcy, Delahunty, Bryan, Maguire, McCarthy Downing, Devereux, and Callan. The resolutions moved and carried were the following:—

"That the present relations between landlord and tenant in Ireland, whereby the tenant farmer is liable to capricious eviction and to the absorption, by the imposition of an increased rent, of property invested by him in improvements, are destructive of industry, detrimental to the peace of society, and injurious to the best interests as well of the landlord as of the tenant."

"That no measure will satisfy the Irish people which does not put an end at once and for ever to arbitrary eviction and permanently fix the Irish tenant in the Irish soil."

"That no measure will be satisfactory to the Irish people which will not recognise a continuous right of occupancy, subject only to eviction for non-payment of rent, or sub-letting without the consent of the landlord."

"That the measure should recognise the tenant's right of the property in the continuous occupancy, so secured to him with all the improvements on the farm, whether made, purchased, or inherited; and that his assignment should be binding on the landlord on payment of all arrears of rent that may be due by him."

"That it is indispensable to any satisfactory measure that provision should be made for the fixing of rent by a valuation made by an independent and impartial tribunal in every case in which the landlord and tenant cannot agree, and that careful provision should be made that such valuation should not include any value of the tenant's right of occupancy, or any value, the result of improvements, whenever made, purchased, or inherited by the tenant."

"To protect the interest and property of both landlord and tenant, the measure should provide some effective and simple machinery for the equitable adjustment of rents at stated intervals by reference to the altered value of the landlord's property (as distinct from that of the tenant) and tested by the average prices of the agricultural products in the district for a series of years."

"That in the case of such a removal of a tenant he should be entitled to realise, by sale or otherwise, the value of his right of occupancy and of all then existing improvements made, inherited, or purchased by him; while, on the other hand, the landlord should be entitled to deduct from such sums all arrears of rent due to him, and the amount of any award made in his favour by the prescribed local tribunal for waste or dilapidation."

"That, on the expiration of any existing lease, should the landlord and the then lessee or assignee of the lease be unable to agree upon the rent to be payable for the future, such rent shall be determined by the Local Land Tribunal on the same principle as in the case of other tenants (all improvements made by the tenant or his predecessors being excluded from consideration in calculating such rent), and from the time of such determination the legal rights and liabilities of each party shall be the same as those of tenants at will."

"That the local tribunal shall, for purposes of the bona fide development of the land, by improving the condition of the labourer, be empowered to grant house sites and suitable lots of land for agricultural labourers, such tenancies to be held direct from the landlord, on payment of all equitable interest."

The speakers were Lord Bellew, Sir John Gray; Mr. Pierce Joyce, D.L.; Mr. Bryan, M.P.; and the Rev. Fathers Ouaide and Thomas O'Shea.

The subscription opened amongst the officers of the Garde Mobile to erect a monument to Marshal Ney, their founder, has produced 40000.

The influence of the Suez Canal on our future commercial intercourse with India has formed the subject of an address at Leamington by Sir Bartle Frere, of the Indian Council. He does not hold the opinion enunciated the other day at Exeter by Sir Stafford Northcote, that the Mediterranean countries will be the greatest gainers by the opening of the canal. Sir Bartle Frere believes that England will be most benefited by it, and that it will be productive of even greater advantages to this country than resulted from the discovery of the route to India round the Cape of Good Hope. He considers that we have a special advantage in connection with the canal, because it gives iron steam-ships a great superiority over wooden vessels, and this country possesses great resources and facilities for building iron steam-vessels. In addition to the special advantages that we possess in all that concerns commerce and navigation, Sir Bartle Frere points to the fact that our Government is in accord with the commercial people of the country, and he therefore holds that England will not be wanting in the great race that is to be run by those nations which would derive the greatest advantage from the canal.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DERRON has forgotten of late to give the number of the diagram to which the solution he sends belongs.

H. B. JONES.—I. A notice of your games appeared in our last. In future address such communications, in the customary way, "To the Editor," &c. 2. The German "Handbuch" of Mr. Von der Laza; "Strategie Raisonnée des Ouvertures," &c., by Durand and Prati; "Chess Praxis;" and "Die Neueste Theorie und Praxis des Schachspiels."

T. H. T.—We fear you have overlooked a much more obvious mate than your own. Suppose, 1. R to K 5th (ch). 2. B to Q 4th, &c.; how can Black escape?

F. C. C.—A Problem of considerable merit.

V. PORTILLA.—No. 1 is tolerably good; No. 2 has a second solution, by 1. Q to K R 3th; 2. Q takes K B 4th (ch), &c.

L. H. L.—No. 7 is one move too deep for us. No. 8 has been carelessly copied. How is it possible for White to play—2. B to K R sq. or 3. B to K Kt 2nd?

Box.—It is easy and safe for an anonymous correspondent to assail a fine composition and indulge in unjust insinuations because time and space cannot be spared to refute his assumptions. If "Box" will send his name and address, we will suggest a very simple and infallible way to prove whether the author or he is correct.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1333 have been received from Inez, S. B., W. S. P., G. M., Hortense, H. T. M., D. D., Philip, Box and Cox, Giorgione, Regina, Charley, T. S. B., I. N., W. G. R., Sandy, Pigskin, Lotty, Farmer, Velocipede, Geraldine, D. C. L., Chopstick, H. Barry, F. R. S., Josephus, Try Again, Maple, S. P. Q. B., of Bruges; H. and W., Grange, Simeon, Pip, A. B. G., Didapper, Willy, Ben Block, Newport, S. G. E., W. D. K., I. Ramsey, W. B. Knox, Fiddle, A. Clerk, Lanro, Clivis, D. M., C. W. B., Harry, Popham, Indiana, Felix, E. T. H., W. C. P., Gwalter, Miranda, Novice, A. Z., 1870, Pangloss, Theta, Harold, W. Egerton, Marcus, Observer, Sammy, T. F. B., R. W., William, Miles, R. B., Abra, H. Trevor, Presis, F. N., Sigma, Topsey, W. W., Manfred and Man Friday, Kippo, R. B. D., Dion, A. C. G., R. W., Simeon, E. B., of Maldon, S. G., Victress, Edmund, D. Old, Neil, F. H. Mona, L. H. Lofthouse, C. W. Cutler, Foxglove, Koko, W. Cuthbert, Flos, W. White, Timothy, Morecambe, Oliver, Abydos, I. Kempton, T. Monk, W. C. Joyce, Boston Stump, Q. E. D., Argus, H. Baudoux, C. W. C., Van Dunk, and Cedipus.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1354.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.

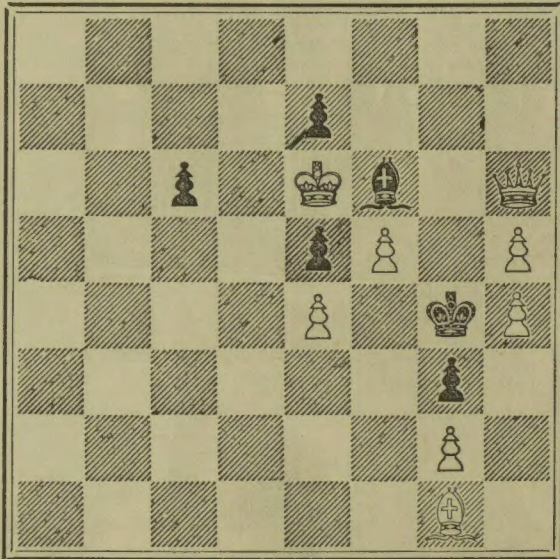
1. R takes Q B P P takes R, or * 3. R or Kt gives mate. R takes R. Any move. 3. Kt or R gives mate. Any move.

* 1. 2. to Q

PROBLEM No. 1355.

By Mr. S. LOYD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

MR. COCHRANE'S GAMES.

A very lively and entertaining Partie between Mr. COCHRANE and his old foe, MOHESCHUNDER BONNERJEE.—(Petroff's Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (M. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	21. P to Q 5th (ch)	K to R 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	22. B to Q 5th (ch)	Q to Q sq
3. Kt takes P	P to Q 3rd	23. B to Q 5th (ch)	K to Kt sq
4. Kt takes K B P	K takes Kt	24. B to Kt 6th	
5. B to Q B 4th (ch)	B to K 3rd		
6. B takes B (ch)	K takes B		
7. Castles	P to Q B 4th		
8. P to Q 4th	P takes P		
9. P to Q B 3rd	P to Q 4th		
10. P to K 5th	K takes P		

This was over bold, and exposed his King too much.

11. R to K sq (ch)	K to Q 3rd	25. Q to K 3rd	R to K sq
12. Q to K 2nd	K to Q B 2nd	26. Q to K Kt 3rd	K to B sq
13. P takes P	B to Q 3rd		
14. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		
15. B to K Kt 5th	Q to K B sq		
16. Kt to Q Kt 5th	K to Kt sq		
17. Q to K 6th	B to Q B 2nd		
18. P to Q 4th	P to Q R 3rd		
19. Kt takes B	K takes Kt		
20. B to K B 4th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd		

Although minus a piece, White has so fine a position for Black that we are not surprised at his declining to make a drawn game.

21. R to K 5th	Q to Q 2nd
22. Q to K 3rd	R to K sq
23. Q to K Kt 3rd	K to B sq
24. R to K 5th	

Very well played; for, whether Black take the piece or not, his opponent gains time to bring his other Rook into action.

25. Kt takes R	
26. P takes Kt	Kt to K 5th
27. R to Q B sq (ch)	K to Kt sq
28. P to K 6th (dis- covering ch)	Kt takes Q
29. P takes Q	Kt to K 7th (ch)
30. K to B sq, and Black resigns.	

MR. S. LOYD IN BERLIN.

Some little sensation was excited in German chess circles during the autumn by a visit paid them by Mr. Samuel Loyd, the most distinguished chess-problem composer America has yet produced. Mr. Zukertort relates that, as he was playing an offhand game one afternoon in the Café Jacoby, Berlin, his attention was attracted to three gentlemen near him, evidently foreigners, who were conversing in English. Presently, one of these gentlemen began to watch the game with interest, and was soon heard to mutter, "Mate in three moves." This led Mr. Zukertort to enter into conversation with the stranger, who showed himself an adept in end-games, and who was ever long discovered to be the famous American problemist. At the wish of several bystanders, a game was hurriedly played between Mr. Loyd and Mr. Zukertort, which the former lost.

The discourse then naturally turned to chess problems, and Mr. Zukertort commends the rare modesty with which Mr. Loyd spoke of his own compositions. A larger number of them—no less than 349 in all, most being in three or four moves—have appeared in the colossal volume called "American Chess Nuts," lately published. Mr. Loyd pointed out the problems he considered his best, distinguishing a few of these as his particular favourites. The positions so distinguished are undoubtedly good; but we cannot agree with the author in all cases that they are his finest compositions. Of one of the selected problems—one which is not printed in "Chess Nuts"—we give a diagram above. We have marked some others for insertion; for, whether regarded for the beauty and originality of their conception, or for the difficulty of solution, Mr. Loyd's stratagems can hardly be surpassed.

Mr. Loyd's play at Leipzig, with Messrs. Minckwitz, Max Lange, and Almuist (a young amateur of great promise), is very favourably spoken of; his manœuvring with the Knights being especially commended. Both there and at Berlin he was heartily applauded for the "notion" of arranging the photograph portraits of chess celebrities as the squares of a chessboard. He proposes to get up an "album" of this particular form for different countries—America, Germany, England, France, &c.

TOURNAMENT OF THE NEW YORK CHESS CLUB.—The above contest was arranged to close on Tuesday, Jan. 25. At the time when our last intelligence left New York the score of the three expected winners was:—

Mr. Mackenzie	Won.	Lost.
Mr. P. Ware	19	3
Dr. Barnett	16	5

The two last, having scored an equal number of games, are to play a deciding round to determine who takes the second and who the third prize.

About £1400 has been subscribed to the Faraday memorial, chiefly among men of science.

Mr. Lefevre, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, left town, on Saturday, to inspect the harbour of Alderney, where the works have been much damaged by the recent storms.

The medical profession has lost one of its oldest and most eminent members. Dr. John Bright died on the 1st inst., at the age of eighty-seven. The deceased gentleman was an M.D. of Oxford. He was formerly physician to the Westminster Hospital, and had a great reputation among the members of his own profession. He was elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in 1809.

THE FARM.

Fifty-one new members were elected at the last council meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society. During the last year 159 withdrew; and the amount of subscription arrears now stands at £1150. The February number of the *Journal*, with the results of Messrs. Voelker's and Jenkins's Belgian tour in it, will be published most probably next week. The secretary-editor has had such a year of toil as falls to the lot of few men, and at a very inadequate salary, considering what he has to do.

The spring shorthorn sales have undergone some shifting as time, and at present stand thus:—The late Mr. Henry Mann's herd, by Mr. Thornton, on March 1; Captain Oliver's, "with the exception of the Grand and Cherry Duchesses and Dukes, Lady of the Lake (in her fifteenth year), and four heifer-calves," by Mr. Thornton, on April 13; Mr. Charles Howard's, by Mr. Strafford, on May 3; and Mr. G. M. Tracey's, by Mr. Strafford, on May 5. About the middle of May Mr. Thornton sells the late Mr. George Savile Foljambe's herd, which has been established about seventeen years. By a calculation in *Thornton's Circular* we find that last year thirty-six shorthorn sales, with 1477 lots in them, averaged £35 12s. 9d. The highest price (650 gs.) was made for a bull at Mr. Rich's, and the highest average (£72 16s.) at Mr. E. Bowley's.

Mr. Greene, M.P., has been delivering a lecture on "Lambs" (not Nottingham ones), at the Lavenham Farmers' Club. He has been using with great success Lincoln or Aylmer tups to Hampshire ewes, but is now going to try Shropshire ewes, so as to get the same aptitude to fatten and more size. He generally tups his ewes the third week in August or the first of September, on early-sown turnips or coleseed, or young larks, according to the season. He then adds:—"I have a bit of mustard and a run on some old grass, and as soon as my mangold is off I fold the land, having two rows of swedes and one row of cabbages to every ten rows put in with my mangold; and this, with a run out for an hour or two on grass and a little chaff, carries me on until lambing-time. One thing I have found very important is to avoid allowing them to eat food with the frost upon it. I believe food of that kind is very injurious to ewes in lamb. I may say, in passing, I am against stuffing ewes with a lot of straw chaff. My twelve score ewes have four bags, of eight bushels each, daily of cut pea-straw this year; and when that is done, I shall mix one third hay with straw. I put a bushel of bran into each bag; and my ewes are looking well. The mangold land will be finished about a fortnight before the ewes lamb, as I like to put them on white turnips for a short time, it helps their milk." His great object is to have most of his lambs born in February, as the white turnips are better then for the ewes than later on; and, moreover, they ought to be fed off and the barley sown early in March. He lays great stress on lambs always having water in clean troughs and rock-salt by them in the summer, and being driven into the shade, if possible, when the sun is very hot.

Mr. Loney has had a herd increase so far this year of eight heifer and three bull calves. They are principally by Fifteenth Grand Duke, and the rest by Lord Oxford 2nd, Knightley, and Sir Charles Knightley. Grand Duke of Kent (26,289), the bull-calf which was sold to Messrs. Foster and Moore last year for 500 gs., and not delivered in consequence of illness, has come round again, and is used in the herd. Mr. D. R. Davies has lost his bull Twelfth Duke of Thorndale from disease of the kidneys and a slight fracture of the lumbar vertebrae.

Mr. Blundell, in a lecture before the Botley and South Hants Farmers' Club, has the following remarks on the planting of larches with a view to a quick return:—"The land should be trenched or steam cultivated not less than 18 in. in depth; the use of fresh, strong manure should be avoided, although good vegetable mould may be employed with advantage on very poor and stony soils. The plants should not be too large—say about 24 in. to 30 in. high; and if they have been grown and previously transplanted on poor soil so much the better, if they are healthy, clean grown, and well rooted. The first two years after planting the land should be kept clean by hand-hoeing. Particular attention should be paid during their growth by the removal of diseased or decayed plants; and as soon as the poles are marketable (which they will be by taking the best at the end of eleven years) commence by thinning and selling, looking only for a quick return. I believe a great mistake is made by many, who allow the plantation to go on unnoticed until the plants are neither fit for one purpose or the other—not large enough for sawing into rails, pales, &c., yet having passed the size called poles. It often happens also that the plants are set at too great a distance from each other; the consequence is they do not grow so fast, neither do they make such handsome poles. When planted close they protect each other, the winds take less hold of them, and they gather more moisture from the atmosphere in the summer months. They cover the land quicker, keeping in check both grass and weeds. Again, instead of growing boughs, the growth centres in the poles, which come earlier for use in consequence. In following the above plan the plants should be set at 36 in. by 30 in. apart."

LORD ALTHORP'S LOVE OF SHORTHORNS.

Lord Althorp came to Milfield to see the agriculture of the Tweed, and he also sent down one of his huntsman's sons to learn how to farm, and turn the penny the right way. "Coke has two or three crack farms," he was wont to say, "where the tenant dare not have a weed; here there's uniformity—the land's farmed for farming's sake." One of Mr. Grey's stories about a bull delighted him. "Ay! he's gone again," said the poor man, when he led his visitor to see his bull, and only found a mighty debris of bricks with earth and dead gorse; "he often breaks out here; he's like Sampson, he carries off the doorposts and a lump of the wall at once. All our place is so bad, we've not a house that will hold him; we call him Lord Brougham." The Chancellor of the Exchequer might well say, "I'll tell that story to Brougham, when I get back to London." Lord Althorp cared nothing for politics in comparison with his shorthorns. The Reform banner might

Float over Althorp, Russell, and Grey,

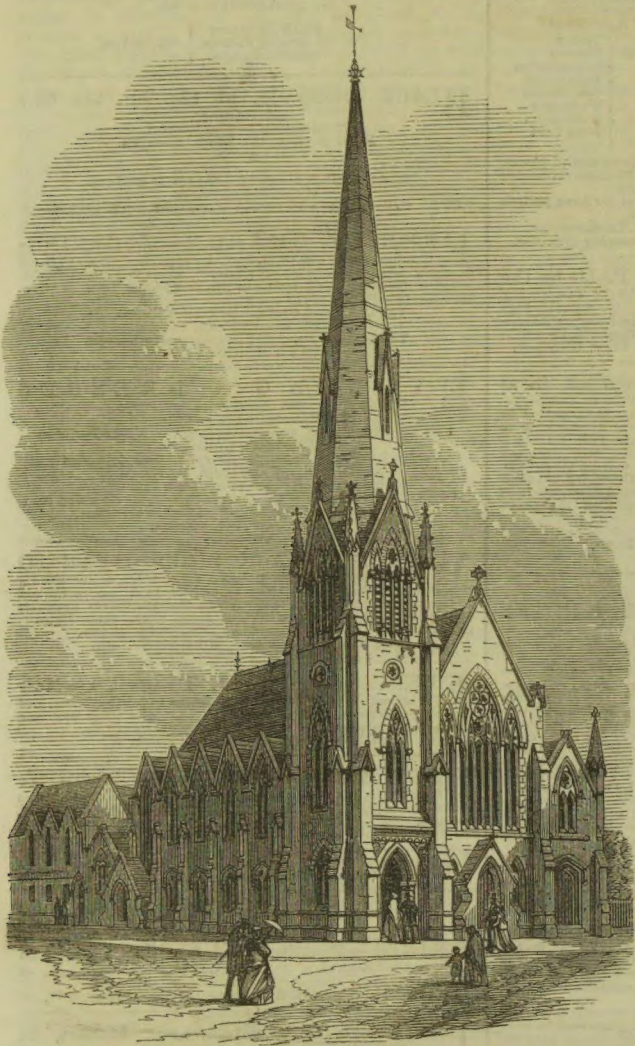
And the manhood of Harry Brougham,

but he loved rather to sit under one at an agricultural meeting which told of "Hoof and Horn" and "Speed the Plough." When Mr. Grey called upon him at Downing-street, and saw "George" as a preliminary, the latter remembered him, and gave a little dry laugh: "You've come about cows, Sir; so you'll not have to wait long." Sure enough, his Herd-Book lay beside him on the desk when Mr. Grey was announced, and formed the text for the next half hour. Every Monday morning, his Lordship received the most accurate budget of what cows had calved during the week, with the calf marks, and he did very little work till it was all transcribed into his private herd book. This morning he handed Mr. Grey a letter. "There's a letter," he said, "from Carnegie; he admires my political course, and he writes from the Lothians to say that I shall have the first refusal of his bull." Then he so characteristically added—"I've written to thank him for his political confidence, but I've told him that there is a flaw in his bull's pedigree, he traces him back to Red Rose, but Red Rose never had a heifer calf." At Smithfield or the Royal he would work a whole day in his shirt-sleeves, and at Shrewsbury, the very year before his death, no one bore such an active part in putting the stock into their proper stalls. "Once out of office," he was wont to say, "and they'll never catch me in again." Nothing but the strongest sense of duty bound him to the Exchequer. "I find a little relief on a Saturday night; but on Monday morning I just know how a man feels who'll throw himself over London Bridge."—*Saddle and Sirlin*, by "The Druid."

The magisterial investigation of the charge against twenty-nine colliers for participating in the recent riots at Thorncliffe was begun on Monday at Barnsley. During the hearing of the case the streets were guarded by the military, and there was great excitement in the town. A private meeting of the men locked out at Thorncliffe was held on Monday, and we are informed that they assented to the establishment of a board of conciliation, as suggested by the masters.—Two thousand miners in the Bolton district have agreed to strike for an advance of wages.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCHES.

Our illustration shows the new building, recently completed, for the accommodation of the Wesleyan Methodist congregation in the neighbourhood of Kennington Park and North Brixton. The architects are Messrs. John Tarring and Sons, of Basinghall-street; and the edifice, which stands in Mostyn-road, North Brixton, is of an elegant and stately design. We also give, as a companion illustration, a view of the new Wesleyan Methodist church erected in the city of Wellington, now the capital of New Zealand, which possesses several other fine buildings dedicated to religious worship.



WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH, NORTH BRIXTON.

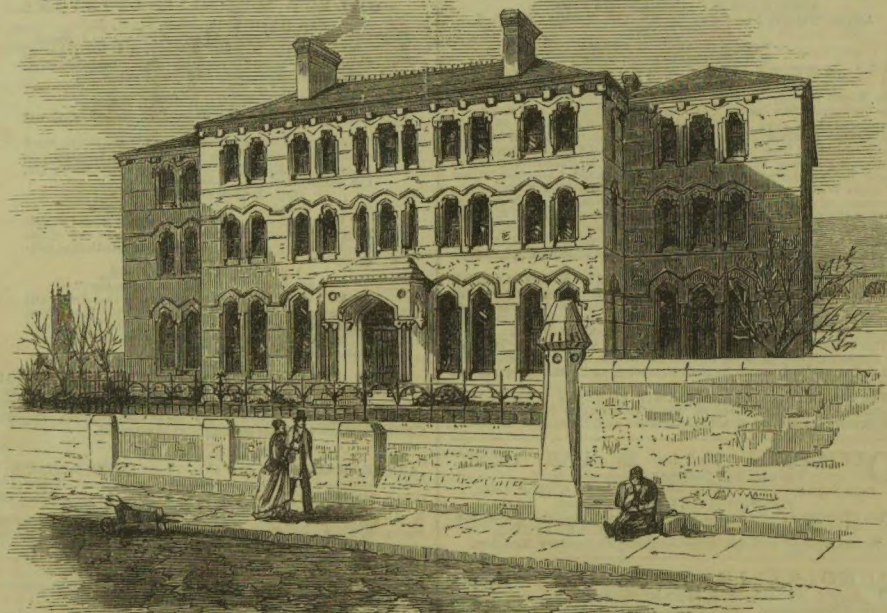
The architect was Mr. C. Tringham. The design, with its range of deeply-indented buttresses along each side, and with the square belfry of the tower, surmounted by a polygonal spire, has a peculiar effect.

A DANCE AT GILGHIT.

Gilghit is a small territory on the southern slope of the Hindoo Koosh, lying between Bultistan, or Little Tibet, on the east, and Chitral, on the west. It consists mainly of the valley of the river Gilghit, which flows into the Indus. The population are Mohammedans. The scene represented in our illustration, "A Dance at Gilghit," took place during the visit of Dr. Leitner, well known as an Indian philologist, to the fort of Gilghit. Dr. Leitner, Vice-Principal of the Government College at Lahore, is one of the first Europeans who have most thoroughly explored the countries to the north of Cashmere. At the time of his visit to Gilghit the entire country had been devastated by the troops of the Maharajah of Cashmere, an ally of the British Government, who rules all the country from the Punjab frontier to the confines of Eastern Turkistan. The people of the district are wild, and addicted to robbery. In consequence of the war they had forsaken their dwellings and taken refuge in caves, which abound in their mountains. On reaching Gilghit Dr. Leitner sent round men with drums to announce his arrival, and to invite the inhabitants to a feast in the evening. The news spread, and a hundred and fifty men assembled to have a dance. The sketch we have engraved was taken on the spot, and the costumes of the various castes are carefully drawn from photographs. Dr. Leitner, the host, is seen seated under the verandah, and the Gilghit Fort is shown in the distance. The inhabitants of Gilghit are a remnant of the ancient Aryans, the common ancestors of the Indo-European races, a portion of whom remained on their way from the high table-lands of Asia down the fertile valley of Cashmere to the Punjab and the plain of the Ganges. This country of Gilghit possesses an additional interest for geographers, as it was here that Mr. Hayward, the envoy of the Royal Geographical Society, was last heard of when about to start in order to explore the Pamir Steppe, that elevated district which is the source of the Oxus, and is called by the natives "the backbone of the world." Dr. Leitner has been recently in England, having brought with him from the hitherto almost unknown district of Yarkand the first native that has ever visited Europe, with a large number of original manuscripts of the highest philological value.

FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE, CHELTENHAM.

The new building of the Female Training College at Cheltenham occupies the site formerly known as the Old Farm. It is of brick, with bands of black Broseley, and with Bath stone dressings to the doors and windows, having a substantial and cheerful aspect. The porch has polished red granite shafts and carved capitals. In this building accommodation is furnished for sixty-four students, with a resident staff of professors. The dormitories are divided off into cubicles. The studies, class-rooms, and dining-room are lofty, well lighted and ventilated, and the building is admirably adapted for its purpose. The cost of the whole building, including the apparatus for heating and gas, the fence walls, and the garden, has been about £5500; but this does not include the cost of site. Messrs. Broome and Son are the builders; and Mr. J. Thomas Darby, of Cheltenham, is the architect.



FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE, CHELTENHAM.

THE SUFFRAGAN BISHOP OF NOTTINGHAM.

The question, "What is a Suffragan Bishop?" has of late often been asked, and can now be practically answered, for the first Bishop of this class has just been consecrated at Nottingham after an interval of 250 years, the last of the post-Reformation series having been Sterne, Suffragan Bishop of Colchester at the beginning of the seventeenth century.

The term Suffragan is well known to ecclesiastics as one applied to Bishops in their relation to Archbishops of their provinces, or Metropolitans; but a Suffragan Bishop such as the one just appointed and consecrated at Nottingham is so called from the relation he has to that particular Bishop who has selected him to be his coadjutor or assistant, with the consent of the Crown. Suffragan Bishops of this kind have always been appointed throughout Christendom in numbers proportioned to the need of extra episcopal power, from a wise conviction that the officers of the Church should be sufficiently numerous to fulfil their important duties efficiently. In England there were formerly enough of these to aid wherever aid was required; but as they were appointed by the Pope it became absolutely necessary at the Reformation abruptly to terminate this practice, not from any antipathy to the office or the way in which its duties had been performed, but for the purpose of severing that dangerous connection between Rome and the English clergy, when it was most desirable that all future official communication between them should cease. For this reason no more English Suffragan Bishops were for a while consecrated, and thus the old Papal titular Suffragan Bishops, such as the famous Mackarel, Abbot of Barlings, in Lincolnshire, and Bishop of Chalcedon, gradually became extinct. Soon, however, serious inconvenience began to be felt from the failure of this source of assistance to the episcopal powers, which led to a proposal on the part of Henry VIII.'s Government to add six new bishoprics to those already existing, to be termed those of St. Albans, Shrewsbury, Waltham, Colchester, Bodmin, and Fountains; but this plan was not carried out. Then an Act of Parliament was passed, 26 Henry VIII., the 24th chapter of which authorised the appointment of twenty-five Suffragan Bishops who were to take their titles from the following places—viz., Colchester, St. Germans, Shrewsbury, Bedford, Nottingham, Grantham, Hull, Thetford, Taunton, Dover, Ipswich, Shaftesbury, Marlborough, Berwick, Penrith, Gloucester, Bristol, Cambridge, Huntingdon, Molton, Bridgewater, Guildford, Southampton, Leicester, and the Isle of Wight. Some of these, it will be observed, were included in the first scheme; and Gloucester and Bristol have attained the distinction of possessing a Bishop of the usual character. These were intended to be assistant bishops, and any bishop requiring such aid was at liberty to recommend two presbyters for appointment to the Crown as Suffragans, one of whom was to be selected for that purpose by the Sovereign.

Even in the now greatly-curtailed diocese of Lincoln, but which is still of a most unwieldy size, the services of two Suffragan Bishops could be secured by any Bishop of Lincoln under the Act of Henry VIII., with the sanction of the Crown, one bearing the title of Bishop of Nottingham, the other that of the Bishop of Grantham; and two such subservient Bishops would be no more than is required by the exigencies of the present time as coadjutors to the Bishop in chief. Happily, through the noble and touching appeal made by the present pious and learned Bishop of Lincoln to the First Minister of the Crown, backed up by the powerful assistance of the leading laity of Lincolnshire, he has been fortunate enough to secure a great boon for his diocese, that has been long ardently desired by many of the truest friends of the Church of England—viz., the revival of suffragans, from which much good may be reasonably expected to arise. The Bishop's example has already been quickly followed by no less a prelate than the Archbishop of Canterbury. One half of this scheme has now been carried out in the diocese of Lincoln; and should its result be as successful as may be reasonably anticipated, the same boon that has accrued to Nottinghamshire may perhaps be extended to Lincolnshire, when, with a coadjutor Bishop in each county, and such a prelate as the present Bishop of Lincoln ruling in chief, the necessity for additional episcopal aid would be sufficiently supplied in the diocese of Lincoln.

Perhaps no appointment could have been better than that so judiciously made by Bishop Wordsworth in selecting Archdeacon Mackenzie as his Suffragan for Nottinghamshire. It would have been invidious to have introduced a stranger to the diocese in that capacity. The duties of an Archdeacon and a Suffragan Bishop are nearly allied; and, from his various qualifications, no one in the diocese could have been selected more appropriately for the post he is now called upon to occupy.

The consecration of the Ven. Henry Mackenzie, D.D., as Suffragan Bishop of Nottingham, took place, on Wednesday week, in the Church of St. Mary, in that town. The church was decorated for the occasion. The wall behind the communion-table was covered with lilies and evergreens, and various monograms adorned the walls. On the north wall of the chancel was a large illuminated monogram of the letters "I. H. S.," above and on each side of which were scrolls bearing the words "Quench not the Spirit," "Rejoice evermore," and "Pray without ceasing." A number of bannerets were arranged over the western door. The Bishops acting under the commission of the Archbishop of Canterbury met in the Judges' lodgings; the clergy, county magistrates, and choir in the County Hall; and the municipal corporations of Nottingham, Newark, and Retford in the Townhall. At eleven o'clock the procession, including the Bishop of London, acting for the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Peterborough, Hereford, Lichfield, St. Andrews, and Wellington, the Dean of Lincoln, the Canons, Archdeacons, and other dignified clergy, set forth towards St. Mary's

Church. On arriving at the church it was met by the Bishop of Lincoln and his Chaplains, and the Vicar and clergy of St. Mary's, who took their places in the procession as it moved along the church; the Bishop of London to the north side of the holy table, the Bishop of Lincoln and the other Bishops to seats on the south side, and the Bishop-Designate to the seat appointed in the chancel on the south. Among the congregation was the Right Rev. Alexander Lycurgus, the Greek Archbishop of Syra and Tenos, wearing his ecclesiastical vestments. The Bishop of London began the communion service, morning prayers having been said at nine o'clock. The epistle was read from the south side by the Bishop of Lincoln, and the gospel from the north by the Bishop of Lichfield. The Rev. F. Morse, Vicar of St. Mary's, and Chaplain to the Bishop of Lincoln, preached the sermon from the text taken from Matthew v. 13—"Ye are the lights of the world." In the course of his sermon the preacher exhorted his hearers to hold fast by the Reformation.

At the close of the sermon the Archdeacon's vergers conducted the Bishop-Designate to the vestry, where he put on his rochet.



WESLEYAN CHURCH, WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND.

During his absence the hymn for the festival (the Purification of St. Mary), "O Jerusalem, beloved!" written by the Bishop of Lincoln, was sung. On the Bishop-Designate issuing from the vestry the presenting Bishops led him to the altar-rails. The consecration service was then proceeded with. The Bishop of London having concluded the questions, the Bishop-Designate retired and put on his robes, after which he returned and knelt at the rails of the holy table. The "Veni Creator" was then sung by the choir, the first line being said by the Bishop of London. At the conclusion of the consecration the newly-consecrated Bishop took his place, with the other Bishops, within the rails, and, after the offertory had been made, the sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered.

These religious services were followed by a public luncheon in the Mechanics' Hall, at which the Bishop of Lincoln presided. In the course of his speech, his Lordship quoted a remark of Archbishop Longley, that the number of Judges had been increased from fourteen to twenty-four, but that only one addition had been made to the Episcopacy for 300 years. It was, he said, Earl Russell, then Prime Minister, who, in 1847, gave the first accession to the Bishops by founding the see of Manchester, promising the influence of the Government for the establishment of three new Bishoprics. In 1850 the present Premier came forward with resolutions declaring that an increase was absolutely necessary; and, in 1852, the late Lord Derby issued a Commission, of which he was a member, to consider what means could be devised to increase the Episcopacy. That Commission considered that certain places should give titles to dioceses, and the Act of Henry VIII. should be revived. The Act had been revived that day, but we had had no other increase as yet of the Episcopate. He considered this recovery of an English privilege as but the beginning. It was only one step towards a further advance; for our great unmanageable dioceses should be subdivided, and the use they had made of the revived Act of Parliament for the creation of Suffragan Bishops would be the means of obtaining the formation of additional dioceses, and the appointment of an additional number of Bishops.

Several other speeches were delivered, by the Bishops of London, Lichfield, and Hereford; by the Greek Archbishop, whose health was toasted; by Earl Manvers, and by the Mayors of Nottingham and Newark.

The offertory at the end of the morning service is to be applied to the erection of a new pulpit in St. Mary's Church, as a thank-offering to God in memory of the first consecration of a Bishop Suffragan in England, after an interval of more than two hundred years.

FOREIGN MEDALS.

The Queen has directed that the following regulations respecting foreign medals shall be substituted for those now in force:—

1. Applications for permission to accept and wear medals which, not being the decoration of any foreign order, are conferred by a foreign Sovereign on British subjects in the Army or in the Navy for military or for naval services, should be addressed, as the case may be, to the Commander-in-Chief or the Lords of the Admiralty, who, if they see fit, may submit the same to her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs for her Majesty's sanction; upon obtaining which they may grant such permission without any other formality.

2. Any British subject is at liberty to accept and wear a foreign medal, not being the decoration of a foreign order, bestowed by competent authority for acts of bravery in saving human life. An officer, soldier, marine, or sailor must, however, first obtain permission from the Commander-in-Chief or the Lords of the Admiralty, as the case may be.

3. No permission is necessary for accepting a foreign medal, if such medal is not to be worn.